PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,162—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WHISKIES,
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle "Glentromie"... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th June
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th „
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	22nd „
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th „

The steamers marked B I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th „
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO	—	—	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Wallaschnig	3,800	550	15th July

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st June, 1890.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. PERSIA ....3547 T. R. R. Hutchison..to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
GRINDLAY, & CO., Calcutta.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 29th June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingа, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 27th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 28th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th June, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON, TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route.*

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz. Quarts, Rs. 11-8; Pints, Rs. 6-8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CELESTINE.

(LIQUEUR DES MOINES CELESTINS.)
Au Monastere de Mantes, 1376-1889.

THIS Celebrated OLD LIQUEUR, which has been produced at the Monastery for upwards of 500 years, is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, Liqueur made; it has a peculiar delicious flavour of its own, and is considered an admirable digestive.

Price, Rs. 4 and Rs. 6-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID PORT.

RICH in FLAVOR, excellent in body and nourishing in quality. A fine wholesome family Wine, and one well adapted for use when wine is medically prescribed as tonic to the Invalid and a beverage to the Convalescent. Selected from Special Vintages.

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BOLTON & Co.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

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SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

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Secretaries and Agents.
OFFICES :—9 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.

A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	½ per cent.
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LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

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PRICE, Rs. 27 PER DOZ.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
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BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR NEW MEDICAL PRODUCT.

ARISTOL (Regd.)

(DITHYMOL DI-IODIDE)

A NON-POISONOUS, ODOURLESS, Antiseptic, and an efficient substitute for IODOFORM in cases where that drug is indicated.

Put up in 1 oz. original stoppered bottles.

We have appointed as our Wholesale Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

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From whom Pamphlets, Prices and full particulars may be obtained.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM: Fr. BAYER & Co.
ELBERFELD, GERMANY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219,½ High Holborn London, Eng.

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NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
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BRACKET CLOCKS.
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ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	„ Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	„ Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	„ do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

TIVOLI BEER.

"NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN,
105-106, Medows Street, Bombay.
SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGA WARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

here is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and, Outstation that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs Kwart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favour of an early inspection of their Goods.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET." A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months...	Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE Dores Street, Whitefriars, London.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE undersigned is prepared to undertake the DESIGNS OF BUILDINGS, &c.

Consulting hours from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ARDESHIR KAVASJI MODI,
L. C. E.,
70, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC
ASTHMA BALSAM.
A SPEEDY CURE FOR
WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA.
SPASMODIC ASTHMA.
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA.
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA.
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA.
CROWING ASTHMA.
NERVOUS ASTHMA.
DRY ASTHMA.
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY :—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

TREAT OUR
MONSOON GUESTS,
COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, &c.,
WITH St. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

Contains no Opiate.

EXCLUSIVELY VEGETABLE!
AGREEABLY PALATABLE!!
CONFIDENTLY RELIABLE!!!

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S PATENT WRITING BOXES.

15" by 10" by 5" Rs. 50, 15" by 10" by 6" Rs. 55, 17" by 11" by 7" Rs. 105.

LEATHER Travelling Cover for first and second size, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 each. The Price of the third size Boxes, including Leather Cover, Extra Tray, Extra Patent Inkstand, and all Instruments fitted.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	
1862	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods, on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured [illegible] es either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,60[illegible]

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972		8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 010	17	-

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co[illegible]
Hummum-street.

SALE OF
SECOND-HAND PIANOS

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	„	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	„	275
Square Piano, by Soundy	„	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	„	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	„	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	„	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	„	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	„	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Re. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	„
† PEKOE	0 13	„
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	„
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	„
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	„

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A 23-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,00
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,0
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,0
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,0
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,0
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,0
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,0
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES 1891.

January 24th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE on July 1st.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secy., Madras Races.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform their Constituents that for their convenience they have OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, where all business transactions will be attended to.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Engineers and Machinery Merchants.
Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of MAMLUTDAR'S KACHERI, at KALYAN.

Form of Contract, Specification, Conditions and Plans can be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, during office hours from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Form of Tender must be obtained from the Executive Engineer's Office on payment of Rupee one.

The Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 50 as earnest money.

No Tenders will be received after 1 p.m. on 1st July, 1890, and no reason assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Thana.
Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, 20th June, 1890.

NOTICE TO GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS.

IN consequence of the abolition of the Bombay Pension Pay Office from 1st July, 1890, Government Pensioners residing in Bombay will in future be paid by the undersigned on the undermentioned dates.

(1.) Honorary Commissioned Officers, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Chelsea Pensioners on the 4th working day of the month.

(2) European Widows and Children on the 5th working day of the month.

(3). Uncovenanted servants on the 6th working day of the month.

(2.) Pension Bills should if possible be forwarded to this office for completion a day preceding the date of payment.

3. Payment will commence at 12 noon.

4. Native Military Pensioners will be paid by the Accountant-General, Bombay.

F. W. MAJOR, Colonel,
Presidency Paymaster.
Presidency Pay Office, Bombay, 23rd June, 1890.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests for 1890-91. The ESTIMATED quantity for the season is as follows :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,400
Total	4,600 Khandis of 700 lbs.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,700
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara	1,800
Total	3,700 Khandis of 700 lbs.

2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.

3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
MEDOWS STREET.
TAILORS, HABIT, BREECHES, AND SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THIS Company INTENDS SUPPLYING every Requisite for Gentlemen's wear at English Prices for Cash, the Company dealing direct with English, Irish, Scotch, and French Manufacturers. The Management will be under HARRY CLARK, formerly Manager, Badham Brothers, Calcutta, and Late Sole Proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, 5, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.

Self-measurement forms and patterns on application forwarded to any part of India.

HYDERABAD DECCAN.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.

BY order of the Committee of Administration Messrs. CURSETJEE and Co. will sell the CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c., the property of the Sir Salar Jung Estates by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th July, 1890.

Detailed Catalogues will be issued, and the time and place of auction will be advertised hereafter.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, in Church Gate Street, at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 26th June, 1890, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1889.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a new Director in place of Mr. Goculdas Dewjee, resigned.
4. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. J. B. Lee as an Auditor in place of Mr. A. W. Campbell, resigned.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their renumeration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 13th June, 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 26th June, 1890, to 10th July 1890, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July next, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 6 lots of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 401 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.—

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th June, 1890.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1890 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on FRIDAY, the Twenty-Seventh day of June, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 9th day of June, 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.,
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds £21,615,967

Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.
No. 10, Medows Street, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of ______________ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______________
Address ______________
Occupation ______________
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST.
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." - Major Jameson, Bengal S.C "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour.'—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street London, England.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALLS'

SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated"

A Desideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor, Bombay Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co., Lahore.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC DEPÔT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone,

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. iety of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1861.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION. Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!
H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MEANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOL OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defSSive nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or ectss, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co. BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited F. S. Madon & Co., Bombay. ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.; UMBALLA & KASMELI—Ball, Hobson & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£992,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£165,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

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Terms for shorter periods on application.

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DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 972½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	430
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	49
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	375
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	510
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	385
David Mill	1,400	600	500	15	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	735
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	506
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	340
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	875
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	545
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	240
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	740
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	460
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	717½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,125
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	82½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,550xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	685
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	925
Sassoon	1,600	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	480
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	685
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	215 xd. 165 xd.
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	141
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,400
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	60 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26¼	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	20	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	95
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,185xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11¼
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	160
reul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	350
East India	357	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250		..	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	53
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	600	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	447½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	1,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly guar.		
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	0

THE r[illegible] in [illegible]eturns of the imports and deliveries of tea [illegible] England for the past month are of great interest, showing, as they do, the first effects of the reduction in the duty. The deliveries, which amount to 31,870,710 lbs., are immensely heavy, a very large amount of tea which was bought in April not having been delivered until the commencement of May. Even when allowance is made for this, a very substantial increase remains, for on comparing the months of April and May with those months last year the important increase of more than 5,000,000lb. is shown. The figures of the past month are further interesting, as they complete the statistics for the season 1889-1890, and it is satisfactory to see that both India and Ceylon still continue to expand their deliveries of tea, Indian having increased 16,000,000lb. within the last two years, and those of Ceylon having more than doubled within the same period. On the other hand, the deliveries of China teas continue to recede, having fallen from 116,810,000lb. in 1887-88 to 87,600,000lb. for the season just closed.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Britannia Mills Company, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Cricket, XI. vs. XXII., 4.30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Niagara (s), from Glasgow; and Curfew (s), North Shields.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi; Victoria (s), Rangoon; and Alberta (s), Penang.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Niagara entered, and the s.s. Glenmorven and Khiva left the Dock to-day.

NOTICE.—The mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 11-20 a.m. on Thursday, the 26th inst.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 21st June, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 30,963 in receipts.

LOST.—Daveraj Arjoon, residing at Koka Bazaar, reports having dropped two gold anklets, valued at Rs. 260, from his pocket, on Tuesday morning, somewhere between his residence and Bhuleshwar.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LD., are offering one lakh of preference shares, which are entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend of ten per cent., and to an equal division of surplus profits after 10 per cent. has been paid on the ordinary shares.

A PROW RUN ASHORE.—Gopal Wittoo, tindal of prow No. 3698, laden with salt, reports that as he went alongside of a ship in the harbour on Tuesday, he struck against its side, causing his prow to spring a leak. Seeing his boat was filling fast with water, he ran her ashore at the Powder Works Bunder.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. SUEZ.—In his evidence at the Marine Court of Enquiry on Saturday, Captain Corkery was reported to have said in his evidence,—"At Colombo a B. I. captain consulted me as to whether it was safe to proceed through the Channel at that time." Captain Corkery writes us saying it should have been reported a Clan line captain.

DIPLOMA TO THE SINGER'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, whose chief office in India is at 5 Churchgate Street, Bombay, have received a diploma from H. E. Lord Harris, appointing the company "to be manufacturers in ordinary to H. E. Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, and to style themselves as such hereafter."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening at 5-45 (local time), weather permitting:—

Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote.
Selection	Trial by Jury	Sullivan.
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel.
Selection	Remi. of Wales	Godfrey.
Galop	Rotten Row	Keler Bella.

Regimental March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, Inspector George charged Bundoo Bhoojaba, a servant of a pan-sooparee shop-keeper at Khoja Street, named Bala Appabhai, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with stealing a tin box containing Rs. 12-8, the property of his master. The accused was arrested on suspicion by a policeman with the tin-box and its contents concealed under his arm. Subsequently it was discovered that Bundoo had stolen it from the shop of his master. Bundoo Bhoojaba, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Girgaum Poilce Court, yesterday, Inspector Chislett brought up on remand Rowjee *alias* Tookaram Atmaram, Bhowan Munjee Kullianjee *alias* Kessowjee Maljee, and Maneckchand Maljee, and charged them before Mr. P. Ryan,—accused No 1, Rowjee *alias* Tookaram Atmaram, with having, between the 29th May last and the 15th instant, committed house-breaking by night and theft of 27 tins of adulterated saffron, of the collective value of Rs. 1,566, the property of Messrs. Swift and Farrow, and accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4, with dishonestly receiving and assisting in concealing the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Brown of Messrs. Conroy and Brown appeared for the defence, on behalf of accused No. 2, and Mr. DeSouza, pleader, High Court, appeared on behalf of accused Nos. 3 and 4. The magistrate, after recording some further evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the four accused to take their trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, yesterday, at Upper Colaba, respecting the death of Samshere Khan Daryakhan, aged 40 years. Deceased was a senior hospital assistant attached to the Colaba Station Hospital. He went to Bagdad on duty about two months ago, and returned on the 9th instant, to his duty in the Colaba Station Hospital. He was a delicate man, but seemed to be fairly well when he returned. On the 22nd instant, Mr. I. B. Maloney, the senior apothecary attached to the Colaba Station Hospital, sent deceased and two writers to search for old and useless records, which were ordered to be burnt on the following morning. He cautioned them to be very careful in their search, for if any papers were found afterwards they would be reported to the medical officer in charge. Mr. Maloney's remarks were directed to the whole three. Deceased was present at the time and so were the clerks. They went away to search, and Mr. Maloney did not see deceased again that day. The deceased did not come to the hospital on Monday morning, and about 8 a.m. Mr. Maloney sent for him, when he was told that deceased was out on duty; and Mr. Maloney did nothing more as far as deceased was concerned. On Tuesday Mr. Maloney heard to his surprise that deceased was dead. He at once went to his quarters and saw his dead body on a cot. Deceased's character as a public servant was good, and he was a quiet man. On Monday evening last he told his wife that he had been threatened by the apothecary of the hospital with arrest if he did not do the hospital writing. He said that as the apothecary told him this in the presence of four persons he felt himself disgraced. On retiring to bed that night, he desired his wife Ameenabai to sleep in another room, saying he wanted to be left alone. On the following day deceased was found hanging by his own turban from one of the tatties of the weather-frame. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, was of opinion from the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body, that the cause of death was asphyxia from hanging. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of Shumsherekhan Dariakhan was caused by his having committed suicide by hanging himself with a turban."

MURDER WILL OUT.

AN atrocious murder, writes our Goa correspondent, has been committed at Raia. It appears that the deceased went out to fish one night, accompanied by another man, named Aleixo Coelho. From that time the man never appeared alive again, his body being found floating on the other side of the river, with a ghastly wound on the head and a rope tied round the body. The men, having arrived at the river side, lay down to rest till it was time to commence fishing. Then the murderer, it seems, availing himself of the loneliness of the place, and the darkness of the night, lifted a stone and dashed it upon the head of the unconscious sleeper, killing him instantaneously. Then, to hide all traces of his crime, he tied a heavy stone to the body and sank it in the river. But the murder could not be hidden. The stone got loose from the string, and the decomposed body came to the surface of the water, where it was subsequently discovered. The murderer, who has been apprehended, does not appear to have had any enmity against the deceased, but he committed the act under a superstitious idea that the sacrifice would please the spirits of the river, whatever they may be, and bring him good fishing.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, H. W. Clements sought to recover from Messrs. Purvis and Son, the sum of Rs. 1,000 with interest, being the amount of a promissory note passed on the 9th April 1889 by the defendants in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff. The defendants did not put in an appearance. The claim being proved, his Honour passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with Court costs.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

THE LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

SHIVRAM GOVIND CHAWAN *vs.* PARVATI, WOMAN.

THIS was an application for revision of an order passed on the 16th January 1890, by Mr. W. C. Rand, First Class Magistrate, Rutnagherry, directing the petitioner to pay his wife, Parvati, a monthly allowance of four rupees. Mr. Ganesham Nilkant appeared for the petitioner.

The Magistrate found that up to about twelve years ago, the woman Parvati lived with her husband at Nandrukh. She then ran away to Bombay with a servant of her husband's. Therefore the caste excommunicated her, and told her husband that they would excommunicate him if he took her back. Last year she returned from Bombay to Nandrukh, but not to her husband's house. On the 7th June, 1889, she was confined, the parent of her child evidently not being her husband. There was no evidence that she had misconducted herself since then. She was willing to go back to her husband, but he was unwilling either to take her back or to give her an allowance. Shivram is only entitled, said the Magistrate, to refuse his wife maintenance if she was misconducting herself, if she refused without sufficient reason to live with him, or if they were living separately by mutual consent. None of these conditions, in Mr. Rand's opinion, was fulfilled in the present case. It was not suggested that Parvati had been misconducting herself since her confinement last June, and she was willing to go and live with him. She was therefore entitled to an order of maintenance; which was fixed at four rupees a month.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in giving the court's decision, said: We think that the Magistrate has put too literal a construction on the words "living in adultery" in section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. He finds that Parvati ran away from her husband's house twelve years ago with her servant, and that she only returned from Bombay last year; and, then, not to her husband's house. In June last she became the mother of a child whose father was not her husband. She admits that she has not asked her husband to take her back. In the circumstances, she is not entitled to claim maintenance from her husband on the plea that she is not at this moment living in adultery. In application No. 199 of 1887, decided on the 28th November, 1887, we held that adultery subsequent to an order for maintenance disentitles a wife to claim a continuance of the maintenance and entitles the husband to apply for a cancellation of the order. So when, as in the present case, there has been a desertion of the husband for many years, coupled with adultery, and no attempt to seek the husband's pardon for past misconduct, the wife is not entitled to an order for maintenance under section 488 of the Code merely because at the time when she makes her application, she may not be "living in adultery." She does not come into court with clean hands; and the Court may, in such a case, rightly remain passive. (1 Bright's Law of Husband and Wife, 265.) We dispose of the present case with reference only to its own particular circumstances. We do not say that, in no circumstances, could a wife who has been guilty of adultery, claim protection under the code. The Magistrate's order must be reversed.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard:—

RE AHMED HAJEE MITHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of a creditor, Hajee Sulliman Abdool Wahed, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon all the other creditors and the Official Assignee to show cause why the debt due to his client should not be held proved as against all the insolvents, both in his own right and in the right of the Official Assignee. The learned counsel also applied for a second rule *nisi* on behalf of the Official Assignee, calling upon all the insolvents to show cause why judgment should not be entered up on the schedule for the debts proved as due by the insolvents to Hajee Sulliman Abdool Wahed, both in his own right and in that of the Official Assignee. The learned counsel mentioned that the object of the first rule was to prove that the debt was really due. His lordship granted the two rules, making them returnable on the 16th prox.

RE DEVJEE BHOJA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the rule granted by his lordship on the 11th inst., calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application, saying that as some of the witnesses wished to leave Bombay, their examination ought to proceed.

Mr. Lang agreeing, his lordship ordered the argument of the rule to stand over for a week, the examination of the witnesses to be proceeded with.

Mr. Manker afterwards applied for an extension of the insolvent's *interim* order to enable him to file his schedule. The extension was necessary, as the insolvent's goods were not yet sold.

His Lordship remarked that the insolvent should file an affidavit in accordance with the rules.

Mr. Manker agreed to put in the required affidavit, remarking that the facts were known to the Official Assignee; but that the time was applied for, as the nature of the dealings of such persons could not be discovered until their goods were sold.

His Lordship refused the application, remarking that an affidavit should be made, as at present there were no grounds before the Court to deal with the matter.

RE MICHAEL SPITERE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule.

THE PARSEE MAINTENANCE CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Burder of Messrs. Crawford, Winter, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of the Parsee woman, Heerabai, who had brought a summons for maintenance against her husband, Dhunjibhoy, and proposed to abandon that summons without prejudice to the parties making an appeal in the High Court, where the matter would be dealt with. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta appeared for the defendant, on whose behalf he informed the Court that his client was not prejudiced in any way, and that the only order which might be made by the Court would be to dismiss the summons. But he did not think that anything would be withdrawn.

His Worship stated that there was a power to withdraw the summons, but as Mr. Burder brought no evidence, he thought it was sufficient not to make any order.

The learned counsel for the defence, intimating that he would reserve the rights of his client, requested the Court that the summons might be dismissed, which was done by the magistrate. The parties then left the Court.

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

	Rs.	a.
Already acknowledged	885	12
Retributive Justice	9	0

WHEN a public lecturer announces that he beats his wife for spilling flour, and strong prejudice against him is awakened, observes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, any offer which he makes to explain the matter is rather hopeless, and its success can only depend upon rare gifts of language. Mr. Jinsiwala of Bombay has, however, no such talents; and when we consider that he is an educationist, his defects of English rather increase the existing prejudice. He talks about "a mountain being made out of a mole;" which is such a misrepresentation of the English saying, as to almost constitute an offence by itself, besides, of course, being incongruous. In a similar way has the professor misrepresented English life and manners, making the exception the rule. The explanation about that wife-beating sounds very like the original narrative. She spilt some flour, and being a child-wife, he slapped her on the shoulder (not on the face as had been falsely reported), and she has never done it again. "The slap I gave her was most beneficently meant, and she also understood me perfectly well"—that is, perhaps, that she would get something worse if she didn't look out. For being so candid in this matter, Mr. Jinsiwala thinks it hard that he should be unpopular. This unpopularity, by the way, is perhaps the best proof of English feelings on wife-beating, and one is sorry to see that an Indian audience applauded to the echo. This augurs ill for child-wives in Hindu homes.

THE best safeguard for general health is **KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE.** It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD HARRIS AND THE POONA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—The new Governor is beginning to show his individuality. Mr. Namjoshi, Secretary to the Poona Provincial Conference, wrote to the Governor that the assembly had unanimously resolved to send a deputation to him with a welcome address, "wherein His Excellency's attention will be drawn to some of our most pressing wants." Mr. Namjoshi, at the same time, suggested that the day of receiving the address "should be as soon after Government moves to Poona as possible, so that the address may be really a welcome address." The reproof will be a bitter pill to swallow; but it is by no means ill-deserved. Mr. Namjoshi may be said to have almost courted it by his failure to acknowledge the Governor's letter, which he was bound to do as a matter of the most ordinary courtesy, not to say duty. Lord Harris has done right in sending a copy of the letter to the press for publication, because it is a matter of public importance and public interest that the opinions of a few should not be made to represent "the voice of India," and that the demands which are made sometimes in the name of "the nation" should be the spontaneous and genuine expression of the opinions of the conglomeration of races and creeds inhabiting the continent of India. The letter incidentally throws a side-light on the character of our people and our patriots who cannot very much differ from our people. They are as dull as and dilatory in their action as they are prompt and ready in their speech. They are hot and zealous in the making of promises as they are cold and callous in the performance of them. Possibly, the Governor thought that talking the matter over was but an endeavour to manufacture opinion at head-quarters.

The *Indian Spectator* discourses:—The courteous withdrawal of His Excellency Lord Harris from an engagement which he had pleasure in making with the Provincial Conference, to receive from that body a deputation charged with the presentation of an address of welcome to His Excellency, becomes all the more graceful when the facts concerning the dilatoriness of the representation are borne in mind. The readiness which His Excellency showed in first giving his consent was with an object to hear both sides and to try to be accurately enlightened on "some of our most pressing wants," and the leaders of the movement have to blame no one but themselves if the result of their well-meant efforts did not turn out to be what they thought. However, the enunciation of a definite policy on which representations containing the wishes and needs of the people, should be made to the Government, may be taken as a good outcome of this unhappy incident. There is a latent wish to know the real sentiments of the people in the hint—"an address drawn up by the Secretary or at the most one or two members of the Conference conveys no assurance to His Excellency that it contains an accurate expression of the views of the Conference, and is obviously open to the inference that it may be the opinions of but a section of the whole body"—which ought to be taken in the spirit in which it is given. But the rebuke conveyed in the letter may possibly be misread in some quarters; there is no reason, however, for doing so. For one thing, the rebuke was fairly earned. Not only did the Conference official, take liberties with the punctuality of the engagement, if not with the dignity, of H. E. the Governor, by unduly deferring the time for it, but to make matters worse, he offered to substitute a personal talk with himself for the address of the Conference which had been asked for previous inspection, and should have been submitted, as is usual on such occasions. In the next place, however, as we said above, Mr. Edgerly's letter contains a broad hint with reference to the formulation or expression of public opinion, which, if followed in a proper spirit, cannot fail to tell very beneficially on the conduct of our public movements.

The refusal to receive the address and the deputation, howsoever to be regretted, says the *Indu Prakash*, can hardly be blamed. His Excellency the Governor has probably had as much reason to be displeased as the public themselves for the strange bungling that has recently occurred at Poona. There has been a highly reprehensible disregard of public interests, and a spectacle of hopeless incapacity, which ought to serve as a warning as to the choice of persons to be entrusted with responsible work.

AN INCIDENT OF LORD HARRIS'S VISIT TO SATARA.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—During the recent visit of Lord Harris to Sattara, an incident took place which has not attracted any public notice, but which is too dramatic in character to be overlooked, and which has an importance of its own as affecting the interests of a large class of poor people in that district. As His Excellency and party were ascending Yavateshwar Hill, our correspondent informs us, a troop of poor-looking Mahrattas approached the party, took off their turbans before His Excellency, and laid themselves prostrate across the path. This rather primitive method of arresting attention to grievances was effectual so far, that in spite of the interference of local authorities, and attempts to clear out the intruders, Lord Harris was moved to enquire who the visitors were and what they wanted. A man out of the troop stepped forward as spokesman and informed his lordship that the applicants were Gadkaris, and that they prayed for redress. The local authorities resented the intrusion, informed the Governor that the Gadkari's claims had been heard and disposed of; but His Excellency insisted on their petition being taken, and asked the Hon. Mr. Moore, who accompanied him, to give a hearing to the petitioners. The petition, we are told, has been received, and the Gadkaris have obtained a patient hearing for their complaint from the Hon. Mr. Moore.

PANDITA RAMABAI.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—That ever active lady, Pandita Ramabai, whose zeal for the improvement of the status of Hindoo women is equalled only by her activity, has returned to Bombay after a tour in certain parts of Southern India, where she had gone to make known the objects of the Hindu Widows' Home, which she has started in this city with the help of her American friends. It appears that during her tour the Pandita received a cordial welcome at all the places which she visited, and that she has been able to collect some funds for the institution with which she has so nobly identified herself. The Hindu Widows' Home, which is located in a building on the Chowpati side of this city, has been doing excellent work in an unostentatious way, and has now on its roll about 15 young widows. If people do not hear much of the institution through newspapers, it is because, we presume, both Pandita Ramabai and Miss Hamlin, an American lady of wide culture and excellent managing capacities, who has been deputed by the American Board of the institution to assist the Pandita in her work, prefer quiet work to mere talk and display. We should, however, like to see the institution now and then brought to public notice. There are many that take interest in it, and would be glad to hear that it is prospering.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—50 cases sulphuric acid, Lawrence and Co; 11 cases provision, &c, Treacher and Co.

Kt Companion s—30 cases schoolslates, A H Moosajee.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—5 bales printing paper, Gopal Narayen and Co; 3 cases glassware, P Mahomed; 9 bales writing papers, A H Kikabhoy; 77 cases oilmenstore, &c, D Cowasjee; 16 cases confectionery, V Moosajee.

Sutlej s—3 cases foolscap papers, Rogers and Co; 60 drums linseed oil, M A Hoosen; 25 cases slate pencils, A Mahomedally; 25 cases butter, Rajanbhoy Jooma; 47 cases provision, &c., Sodder and Co.

Shanghai s—25 drums turpentine, A M Hoosanally; 5 cases biscuits, H J H Baladina; 60 drums turpentine, M Esmalljee.

Oriental s—5 cases oilmenstore, P N Kerrawalla and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kerbella s—45 cases glassware, &c., Gangjee Poonja; 50 kegs read lead, E E Keirwa; 250 kegs red lead, K Odhowjee and Co; 12 packages glassware, Cassum Ameer; 200 boxes candles, N Hussonally; 15 cases glassware, M Curramsee.

THE following letter has appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*:—"Sir,—We have no hesitation in declaring that the article published by "An Oriental Scholar," under the above heading, in your issue of April 5, 1890, is a series of misstatements from beginning to end, both as regards the persons so irrelevantly attacked in it and the subject with which it professes to deal.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants, G. W. Leitner, Woking, Baron J. De Baye, Paris.—June 2."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

72-90—Mansuklal, D, and J—Bai Shiv vs Suleman Ahmedbhai—M H Khan. Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

164-76—Little, S F and N—William Loudon vs Khatao Raoji and others—Little, S F and N; B and H; and P G and S.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

6-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Shuifabebee vs Mahomed Hussein bin Dada Alji Shaik and another—Pestonji and R.

For examination of witness.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of The Oriental Flour Manufacturing Co—Jefferson, B D and K—Vussonji Khimji and another, petitioners.

Defended New Long Causes.

150-90—Ardesir, H and D—Ebrahim Wayadina vs Jamsetji Burjorji Bahadurji—D S Garud.

166-90—In person—a pauper—Gulamally Goolamhoosen vs Goolamhoosen Allana and another—Ardeshir, H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

151-90—Conroy and B—Ramcorebai vs Jegnarayen Sittaram—Jefferson, B D and K. Part heard.

241-90—M H Khan—Vajiranbebee vs Hora Alibhoy Ismailjee Nulwalla and another.

335-89—Crawford, B B and B—Currumcey Punja and others vs E Meyerstun.

128-90—In person, a pauper—Lahanoo Tookaram vs Ramji Malji and others.

177-90—Ardesir, H and D—Shaik Oomer bin Shaik Ahmed vs Aishabebee—J C Cama.

10-89—Macfarlane, E and H,—Gheilabhai Aspal vs Nursoo Gungaram and others—Crawford, B B and B.

601-89—D S Garud—Goolbai vs Nursingdas Bungad and others—Pestonjee and R.

147-90—Ardesir, H and D—Dady Manockjee Limji vs Kuromji Allybhoy. Thakurdas,—D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

582-89—J C Cama—Kusho Possu vs. Ramji Raghuji and others—Wadia and G and Janardhun G. Part heard.

399-89—Pestonji and R—Pranjiwandas Samuldas and another vs Ramchunder Narotum and another—Macfarlane, E and H.

13-90—R Skipsey—Estherbai vs Abdulla Merally Dhurrumsey and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

708-89—Little, S F and N—Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs The Bank of Bengal—Crawford, B and B.

185-90—M H Khan—Doolubdas Harkissondas vs J H N Graham and others—Craigie, L and O.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Victoria, 1,530 tons, Captain J Coundon, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Glenmorven, 1,776 tons, Captain J G Wright, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Alberta, 2,214 tons, Captain J C Nelson, sailed yesterday for Penang, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steam-ship Gambia, 1,244 tons, Captain Charles Daly, cleared yesterday for Antwerp via Suez with a general cargo, Captain S Frank Daly, as cabin and nine deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Curfew, 1,261 tons, Captain R Sangster, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields with a cargo of 2,265 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr Ruttonjee Bomonjee.

THE steam-ship Niagara, 1,978 tons, Captain J McConochie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (21st May) via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Pitman, Captain and Mrs. Dobbs and infant, Captain Collin and Miss Cunning. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Redgway	A	F Muir & Co.
Ship John David	1013	McDermott	C	A Visram.
S.S. Staffa	1834	Ostergard	H J	C Edulji
„ Mombasa	3059	Macfarlane	K	B I S N Co.
„ Bagdad	809	Whitehead	M	B I S N Co.
„ Kerbela	1452	Templeton	N	B I S N Co.
„ Khiva	1419	Creeve	O	Hajee Cassum.
„ Sirsa	1691	Bellwood	P	M Mackenzie & Co.
„ Glenmorven	1777	Wright	Q	W&A Graham &Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No	
S.S. Chilka	1780	Wadge	1	B I S N Co.
„ Persia	2317	Hutchison	2	W&A Graham&Co.
„ Gambia	1244	Daly	6	Killick Nixon&Co.
„ Amphitrite	2486	Nicolich	7	A H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Chindwara	1486	Smith	9	B I S N Co.
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	10	M Mackenzie & Co.
„ Kt. Companion	2543	Durant	12	K Nixon & Co
„ Wistow Hall	2138	Tremnar	13	Edward, Bates &Co.
„ Purulia	993	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co.
„ Kt. Errant	2210	Mathews	15	K Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
25	Niagara (s)	McConochie	Glasgow, May 21.
	Curfew (s)	Sangster	North Shields.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Karagola (s)	Tice	Kurrachee.
	Victoria (s)	Coundon	Rangoon.
	Alberta (s)	Nelson	Penang.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Niagara, for Antwerp.
„ Mombassa, for Rangoon and Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Gambia, Daly, for Antwerp.
„ Glenmorven, Wright, for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.				
20	Saint Regulus s	Grimsditch	Liverpool,	May 17.
	Hesyeria s	Lindquister	Liverpool,	May 16.

DEPARTURES.

June 20.—Steamers Euphrates, Maharaja and a steamer (numbers not shewn) and ship Bangalore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
22	Himalaya s	Bombay.
23	Niemen s	Colombo.
	Selene s	Calcutta.
	Goorkha s	London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Bickford, Captain, Bo, R A, off leave, from England.

JUNE 25.

Dobbs, Captain, Ms, Staff Corps, off leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 25.

Barker, Surgeon-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Rajkote

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—4,100 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cottonfly, A Coorpal and Co.

Eden Hall s—43 bales wool, Joosub Hajee Ahmed and Co.

Wistow Hall s—380 cwts coiryarn, A Mahadew; 1,000 cwts wheat, Croft Wells and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kerbella s—40 cwts gum, D Khimjee; 12 cwts fishmaws and 25 cwts nutmegs, D Peerbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—111 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 100 bales hemp, John L Kersten; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed and 442 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glenmorven s—245 bales cotton, and 1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—2,000 cwts wheat, and 428 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Kt Errant s—3,112 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Clan Graham s—20,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Amphitrite s—65 cwts blackpepper, 25 cwts cloves and 6 cases silk, E L Moolchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—3 bales cotton, K Luckmandass.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.
5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.
6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·409	Calm	1	87·6	78·[illegible]	83	0·22	1·20	−1·41
Agra	29·500	S E	5	9[illegible]·1	77·9	89	0·10	4·09	+2·07
Cawnpore	29·552	N N W	6	93·	..	96	0·48	5·17	..
Allahabad	29·485	W S W	8	89·5	76·6	76	0·05	8·60	+5·68
Jhansi	29·527	Calm	4	85·5	76·4	91	1·08	6·9[illegible]	+4·27
Jacobabad	29·335	S E	6	114·7	8[illegible]·6	72	..	...	..
Kurrachee	29·439	S W	22	96·7	8[illegible]·2	82	..	0·05	−0·02
Ajmere	29·591	W	10	91·2	79·6	84	...	1·77	+0·17
Deesa	29·520	S	28	9[illegible]·3	79·7	75	..	1·42	+0·63
Rajkote	29·572	W S W	2	94·4	[illegible]9·5	81	...	2·35	−0·90
Neemuch	29·606	W S W	21	8[illegible]·3	67·7	90	0·09	2·22	−0·28
Indore	29·626	W S W	6	81·6	73·0	86	0·05	4·53	−0·79
Saugor	..	..	..						..
Jubbulpur	29·638	S	6	77·[illegible]	73·1	94	0·88	5·10	−2·46
Hoshangabad	29·646	S W	6	79·3	7[illegible]·2	96	0·37	3·[illegible]8	−2·38
Khandwa	29·661	S S W	12	85·[illegible]	74·7	8[illegible]	0·[illegible]6	2·89	−1·88
Raipur	29·652	S S W	1[illegible]	84·0	75·1	8[illegible]	0·08	3·00	−5·28
Nagpoor	29·682	S W	15	85·2	75·4	7[illegible]	..	9·51	+2·23
Amraoti	29·699	W	11	[illegible]4·8	72·[illegible]	84	0·08	7·23	+1·74
Akola	29·705	N W	11	[illegible]	[illegible]2·7	82	0·21	6·[illegible]9	+2·54
Surat	29·653	W	F	88·1	79·1	8[illegible]	0·0[illegible]	29·67	+24·8[illegible]
Malegaon	29·686	S W	9	87·4	72·6	74	0·02	5·70	+1·81
Bombay	29·734	W	18	84·4	77·[illegible]	8[illegible]	0·3[illegible]	22·06	+7·02
Poona	29·737	W	18	8[illegible]·0	71·4	[illegible]6	0·10	3·40	+0·01
Sholapore	29·782	S W	19	90·[illegible]	71·5	76	..	4·49	+0·06
Ratnagiri	29·795	S W	15	84·9	76·4	82	0·[illegible]	38·44	+13·55
Belgaum	29·819	S S W	6	77·3	6[illegible]·3	88	0·05	5·[illegible]6	−0·[illegible]9
Goa	29·820	N W	9	[illegible]8·0	8[illegible]·0	9[illegible]	[illegible]·13	28·51	..
Karwar	29·841	S W	6	8[illegible]·7	77·2	82	0·4[illegible]	35·78	+3·89
Mangalore	29·8[illegible]5	W	[illegible]	8[illegible]·8	78·9	83	3·17	22·85	−7·61
Calicut	29·906	Calm	4	81·8	73·5	90	0·56	27·69	−1·23
Cochin	29·911	Calm	[illegible]	8[illegible]	73·6	8[illegible]	..	19·[illegible]8	−5·09
Bangalore	29·881	W	11	..	65·9	79	...	8·05	+0·75
Secunderabad	29·797	W S W	15	90·7	72·8	73	..	7·29	+3·74
Masulipatam	29·777	W N W	7	95·2	82·0	80	..	4·47	+0·38
Bellary	29·83[illegible]	S W	11	94·5	76·0	[illegible]1	...	0·70	−0·52
Cuddapah	29·818	W	..	100·2	79·9	61	..	1·84	−1·32
Madras	29·791	W	13	94·7	[illegible]0·6	6[illegible]	..	3·30	+1·34
Coimbatore	29·866	S	7	90·8	70·5	79	..	0·42	−0·97
Trichinopoly	29·831	W	11	97·1	80·3	67	..	2·35	+1·13
Negapatam	29·826	S S W	5	97·6	75·7	71	0·03	2·5[illegible]	+1·13
Colombo, (24th)	29·891	W S W	9	84·[illegible]	78·0	83	..	1·94	−5·39

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased in the Indus Valley, but has increased everywhere else. The rise has been rapid in the North-West Provinces, Berar, the Central Provinces, and also locally at Sholapur and Neemuch, and moderate to brisk in all other places. Readings decreased from the region of high pressure in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast to the region of low pressure in the Indus Valley. The baric gradients to the northwards of lat. 14° are considerably steep, while to its southwards they are moderate. The isobars indicate the existence of a somewhat large depression to the north-eastwards of Allahabad. The barometer is generally above the normal in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and also at Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur, and below it in all other districts, the deficiency being considerable in Sind, the Punjab, Gujarat, Rajputana and the North-West Provinces. Winds are south-easterly or southerly at Agra, Jacobabad, Deesa and Coimbatore, while south-westerly to westerly winds prevail over the rest of the country. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Trichinopoly, Madras, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bombay, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Neemuch, Deesa, Karachi and Allahabad, and this morning's observations show that wind velocity was 24 miles per hour at Deesa, Rajkot and Neemuch, 20 miles at Malegaon, 18 at Nagpur and Amraoti, 16 at Allahabad, Bombay and Sholapur, 14 at Ratnagiri and Akola, and 12 at Secunderabad and Ajmere. The maximum temperature is generally below the mean of the season over nearly the whole country except in Sind where it is 4° in excess of the mean, and at most stations in the Madras Presidency and on the West Coast from Goa southwards as far as Cochin, where it is slightly above. The highest maximum temperature readings were 117° at Jacobabad and 100° at Cuddapah. Night temperatures are slightly above the mean at stations in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, and also in the Madras Presidency and on the West Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Mangalore, but they are moderately below it in the remaining places. The lowest temperature registered last night was 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has moderately risen at Agra, Cawnpore, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Akola, Bombay, Sholapur, and Ratnagiri, and the skies continue to be cloudy or overcast over nearly the whole country. Rain has generally fallen in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Central India, Berar, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, and also at Mangalore, Calicut, Negapatam, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Jubulpore. The baric gradients are considerably steep to the northwards of lat. 14° and also on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Karachi and strong winds and moderate gales are probably in many places. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast continues to be favourable, but as heavy rain is likely to fall at and in the neighbourhood of the depression only light to moderate showers are at present likely in the Bombay Presidency, the Central and the North-West Provinces, Central India, and probably in Gujarat and Rajputana.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

Pressure has risen everywhere—moderately at Burma and west and south of the Indian Peninsula; briskly in most other places; and rapidly in Bengal. Small depression still exists over Allahabad, and a larger depression over Sind. Readings are highest at Tenasserim. Winds are still cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the depressions, with ordinary monsoon directions elsewhere; the force being above the average in the West Coast, and strong generally, particularly at the head of the Bay. Temperature has fallen the at north-west and central stations, and is below the normal in all the provinces. No rain in Western Punjab and Sind, and only scattered showers in Rajputana and Madras. Elsewhere the rain is general, and the amounts large in the several central and Bengal stations.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th June 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·630
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·856
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·1
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	434
Fall of Rain	0·30
Total fall during month	21·99
„ „ year	22·06
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th June	0·16

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valantia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Monday the 30th instant.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted. Mail for Jeddah and Suakim closes at Suez at 10 on Friday, the 27th instant.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

PORTABLE, Horizontal, and Vertical ENGINES and BOILERS, also CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

PIANOFORTES tuned and renovated by the experienced Tuners brought out by us from Europe. Exchanges of Pianos effected. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Pianoforte Warehouse. 1, Ash Lane, Bombay. Also at Poona.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

TYPES, Quadrats, Leads, Quotations, Furniture-MOULDS (hand and machine) of sizes, correct, Marathi-Gujrati MATRICES are FOR SALE, at OOMERCARY FOUNDRY, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED Folding Draught Boards, Draughtsmen, Chessmen, Children's Cricket Sets, in Bags and Boxes, Drawing Slates, &c., &c., at cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

EIGHT-DAY BEE.—Just received a fresh consignment of Eight-day BEE TIME PIECES; will go in any position; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 10. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

BACK BAY BATHS.—NOTICE.—The BATHS will be CLOSED for Repairs on THURSDAY, 26th June.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PROOF READER, Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply—The EDITOR, *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY.—1st floor, a LARGE HALL most suitable for an Office, also a godown, in Medows Street. Apply D. MACROPOLO or Mr. E. W. FLOWER.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

ANY ONE wanting a neat and durable RUBBER STAMP producing a clear impression, apply to the UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP CO., Pydownie, the best and oldest establishment in India.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

JUST RECEIVED.—A small Consignment of FLOORING MINTON TILES, Chess Board Pattern, Cheap.—GEYELIN & Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCELCIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses, new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1,0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!—Just received per S. S. Rome, a large and varied assortment of WATERPROOFS, suitable for Ladies, Gents, Girls and Boys. At HADJEE EBRAHIM BROS., No. 1, upper storey, Crawford Market.

MONSOON CLOTHING for COACHMEN—Thick Overcoats and Head Coverings, at Rs. 5-8. Also Waterproof Sheeting of all sizes. At HADJEE EBRAHIM BROS., No. 1, upper storey, Crawford Market.

SELLING OFF, FOR CASH ONLY.—The entire Stock of Rich French Millinery, consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Latest Style, New Designs, in sash and other ribbons, veiling, laces, etc, MLLE. H. KRAUS, Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

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DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
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BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
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FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
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WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

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(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
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SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	.. Rs.	800
Do. do.	10 ,, ,,	do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	...	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, iritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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DISINFECTANTS
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With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
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To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of 842 Bags Linseed Wheat, Gram, Bajri, &c., and 7 bundles Gunny.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Coorla Street, near the Musjid Bridge, Mandvie, in the godown No. 47, belonging to Dossa Kirpal, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Ghella Megraj, an Insolvent, 842 bags of wheat, linseed, gram, bajri, methi, butra, and 7 bundles of gunny (will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 26th June, 1890. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

SILVER receded ⅛d. per oz. in London yesterday, the quotation, both through Reuter and private channels, being 47⅜; but Monday's rates are repeated for Rupee Securities in each denomination. Consols were unaltered at 96¼, and no further change had been made in the market rates of discount. Indian Sterling loan was also unaltered at 107¼. Paris quotations also come unchanged.

The Wheat Market was quiet, and No. 1 Spot Soft White and Soft Red were both ½d. per cental lower in Liverpool, at 6s. 11d. and 6s. 10½d. ex quay respectively, spot White Delhi being unaltered at 6s. 10d. per cental, ex quay. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was still called 52s., and Yellow Cawnpore 50s. 6d. per quarter ex quay, to arrive. Bombay Linseed on the spot remained at 43s. 9d., and to arrive at 43s. per quarter ex quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, all round, last evening, the total sales having aggregated only 5,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 6 7-16; but Dhollera of all grades was 1-16d. lower, other growths of East Indian Cotton being unchanged in value. American Arrivals were unaltered in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. lower for July-August deliveries, but 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher for the new season, the nearest quotation being 6 5-16d., and the most distant 5 53-64d. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York 12 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday, and 10·88 remained the quotation for Futures for September, but for August they were 4 points lower, at 11·63 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

Here, the staple is, if anything, more dull than before, enquiry both from shippers and the local Mills having become almost extinct; and the only transaction worth reporting, which has transpired to-day, is the purchase of 200 bales of Dhulia at Rs. 176 per candy. No further decline in prices is quoted, but in the absence of business, rates are to some extent nominal.

WHEAT.—Rather more has been done in this market than was the case yesterday; but transactions have not been upon more than a moderate scale, and the feeling remains quiet, while prices are unchanged.

SEEDS also keep quiet in tone, with only a moderate business passing, but without any further alteration in rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,018	bales.
Wheat	5,886	cwt.
Linseed	2,875	,,
Castor Seed	1,271	,,

FREIGHTS continue weak, with very little doing, excepting some speculative business for January-May, say, Cotton to Antwerp at 21s. 3d; Dunkirk and Havre, at 21s. 9d; and Hamburg at 22s. 6d. per ton. The Endeavour (s), now discharging in port, has been taken up by a speculator at 15s. per ton for one direct port.

EXCHANGE has been very firm again to-day, and rates have advanced to our quotations. Some private Telegraphic was sold in the morning at 1s. 6 7-32d., and afterwards at 1s. 6 9-32d; but very little other business has transpired, Mercantile Bills especially having been scarce. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 6 9-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.		1s. 6¼d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 6 11-32d.	,,
Credits	,,	1s. 6 7-16 to 15-32d.	,,
Francs	,,	1·93¾ to 1·94	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown a weaker feeling to-day, and rates have receded 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. from yesterday's closing quotations, the final rate for Fours for cash being 102⅞. For 4½ per cents. the nominal quotation is now 105.

SHARES.—Some improvement in Cotton Mill Scrip in a few cases is the only fresh feature to notice in this market to-day, the tone generally having been very quiet and rates unaltered. We note an advance of Rs. 17½ in Luckmidas; of Rs. 5 each in Maneckji Petit and Queen; and of Rs. 4 in Framji Petit, at our quotations. Prince of Wales Fire shares are Rs. 100 lower, at Rs. 1,400.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅜d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	91⅞ ex coupon.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅞
4½ per cent. ,,	80¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	47⅜d. per oz.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba In.	cts
Previously registered	27	74	29	12	33	89	21	76
June 24, Tuesday	...		...		...		0	30
,, 25, Wednesday	0	32	0	22	0	37	...	
Total	28	6	29	34	34	26	22	6
Total of corresponding date last year	11	94	16	12	15	79	11	40
Do. in 1888	8	46	8	93	9	23	8	93

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the rain-fall return of the principal B. B. & C. I. Ry. Stations showing the actual rain-fall gauged during the week ending Monday (9 a.m.), the 23rd June 1890:—

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Bandora	35	30	Baroda	3	71
Panjoo	37	6	Mehmadabad	3	91
Vaiturna	31	91	Ahmedabad	3	20
Palghar	25	64	Viramgam	8	36
Gholvad	31	15	Wadhwan	2	38
Damaun	27	31	Dabhoi	3	90
Bulsar	28	27	Sevalia	3	82
Navsari	18	8	Godhra	2	65
Surat	31	18	Kharaghoda	2	28
Broach	11	25	Kim	26	79

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

THE following is a return of the rainfall at the following stations, for the week ending Friday, 20th June:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts
Jabalpur	1	38	Nassick	5	94
Raver	4	44	Deolalee	5	32
Nimbora	5	2	Ghoti	8	6
Bhadli	4	45	Nargaon	6	80
Jalgaon	3	19	Warrengaon	2	85
Sirsoli	2	57	Hoodgi	4	57
Mhasawad	5	40	Mohol	1	0
Maheji	5	21	Madha	3	30
Pachora	7	67	Barsi Road	2	0
Kasgaon	6	37	Keim	3	50
Naidongri	5	95	Jehur	2	58
Challisgaon	8	6	Pomalwari	2	98
Nandgaon	8	13	Dexal	1	87
Munmar	5	76	Lanowli	20	75
Lassalgaon	4	13	Dhond	3	2
Kerwadi	5	14	Talegaon	3	97

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 24.

10 p.m.	81·4

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

6 a.m.	79·0
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	82·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELLIS—May 24, at Darjeeling, the wife of Mr J A S Ellis, P W D, of a son.

FLYTER—June 20 at Monghyr, the wife of J A Flyter, Esq. Opium Department, of a daughter.

HOLZMANN—June 21, at 24-1, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Ignaz Holzmann, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

GAISFORD—June 17, at Quetta, Guy Sandeman, infant son of Gilbert and Laura Gaisford, aged 2 months and 18 days.

KEITH—June 18, at Jalapahar, Darjeeling, Julia Willis, the beloved wife of Major James Keith, Royal Artillery.

LAW—June 18, at Solon, of inflammation of the bowels, Elizabeth, wife of George Law.

SYME—June 18, at Allahabad, Mrs A P Syme, wife of Mr W Syme, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, aged 38 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1890.

WHATEVER else may come out of Mr. Caine's Abkari crusade and the House of Commons' condemnation of the Indian excise administration which Sir John Gorst does not intend to ask the House to reverse, it has had the unexpected result of placing on record some very definite official opinions in favour of at all events the principle of local option. We do not know what may happen if Sir Wilfrid Lawson comes out next cold weather with Mr. Caine; but the present instructions of Lord Cross, confirmed by his latest despatch in reply to the recent defence of the Government of India, are "that the writers of provincial excise reports may be instructed in future to state year by year how far and with what result action may have been taken under your (the Government of India's) circular letter No. 3686, dated 18th July 1889, on the subject of a modified local option in excise affairs." In our own Presidency no formal rule or procedure has been prescribed, requiring the wishes of residents to be ascertained, or local public bodies to be consulted, before a shop for the sale of intoxicating liquors is opened in any locality. In the Mofussil, the duty of carrying out the provisions of the Abkari Act is entrusted to the Collectors, subject to the control and direction of the Commissioners, who therefore dispose of all applications for opening new liquor-shops. In the Town and Island of Bombay all liquor-shops receive separate licenses from the Commissioner of Police, and in cases where a police license is withheld, an Abkari license cannot be granted. It is nowhere the practice formally to invite the opinions of residents or of local public bodies before recommending the opening or closing of a shop. We can indeed see grave practical and political objections to such a course. "But," Mr. Trevor says, "any genuine expression of public feeling would naturally receive full consideration, and I believe no complaints have been made either to this office or to Government that the reasonable representations of any persons likely to be affected have been disregarded." This, we believe, is as far as Government, in the special conditions of the case, can go in the direction of local option. A popular vote on the question, "liquor-shops or no liquor-shops?" would be considerably in advance of the time. But if the instructions of the Secretary of State are followed, it need no longer be only by the suffrance of the neighbours that liquor-shops are allowed to exist in the native town If the police records show that they are a source of nuisance and mischief the remedy ought not to be far out of reach. It is remarkable that even in the latest murder case in Bombay, as many as three liquor-shops were brought into requisition to intoxicate the murdered boy. But this by the way. It will be a pleasant surprise to Mr. Caine and Sir Wilfrid Lawson to find how closely the Indian administrations have gone towards adopting the local option principle. The Punjab Government have a special excise rule, No. 52, which directs that "no shop should be allowed to be established in a conspicuous position adjoining a road where there are few or no other habitations, or in a village the inhabitants of which object to its presence." Sir James Lyall's Government say that this rule is followed by all its Abkari officers. The Bengal Government is equally "local optionist." In para. 18 of his report to the Government of India, Mr. Secretary Macaulay writes—"At the same time the Lieut.-Governor is of opinion that a proper deference should be paid to expressions of local opinion in questions connected with the liquor traffic, as well as in other matters. It is the duty of the Government to ascertain the sentiment and desire of the community amongst whom liquor-shops are introduced, to comply with it whenever possible, and not to overrule it, except under circumstances where such a procedure can easily be justified. The expression of opinion of municipalities and district boards, especially in regard to details such as the choice of sites and the like, will often be a valuable exponent of public feeling to which due attention should always be paid. Such local sentiment is entitled to consideration, and it will be found that various orders have from time to time been issued by this Government and the Board of Revenue, in which the observance of this policy is enjoined. It has been directed that the sites of shops should not be chosen near to market-places, bathing ghauts and places of public resort, schools, hospitals, places of worship, factories, the interiors of villages, the sides of roads leading to bathing ghauts or places of water-supply, and in some districts along main roads or in villages inhabited by aborigines of known drinking habits. The existence of a nuisance by reason of the establishment of shops is not tolerated, and every possible concession to public opinion is accorded in such matters." In their covering despatch the Government of India have come to general conclusions on the subject which cannot be objected to, except by those who think that India is ripe for local option, expressed at the polls. This they are bound to recognize as impracticable, and they must continue to do so long after the English public, who are as likely as not to misuse local option when they get it, have ventured on the experiment. They think, and herein they are right, that for the present the administration cannot go beyond general instructions for the guidance of district officers in these matters. Unanimity of practice would be impossible in a country with such diverse conditions as those which obtain in India, and Government find in that fact alone a justification for not having issued specific instructions on the subject. Nevertheless they do lay down a general principle which the local Governments may apply without difficulty to the varying conditions of their respective territories. The Bengal practice, they intimate, might be followed with advantage. Where municipalities exist, they might be consulted in determining the location of liquor-shops. In a word, the Government of India have formally pronounced in favour of what Lord Cross calls "modified local option," and this pronouncement may be regarded as a substantial outcome of Mr. Caine's visits to India, and of the effectual way in which he called the attention of Lord Cros and the House of Commons to the Indian licensing system.

NOTWITHSTANDING the alarming reports lately published by an up-country contemporary, the recent intelligence from Crete shows that the work of pacification is rapidly progressing, and that matters are settling down again in their natural course. Most of those Cretan refugees who had gone to Greece have taken advantage of the amnesty decreed by the Sultan, and have returned to their homes and former occupations in the island. The great bulk of the Cretan people, in fact, seem disposed to forget the recent agitation and to devote themselves once more to the arts and pursuits of peace. The crisis being thus averted, it would have been useless to speak again of the origin and causes of the recent troubles, if an attempt had not been made in an Indian paper to misrepresent the facts, and to throw the whole responsibility of the mischief on what is described as the misrule and oppression of the Turkish Government. It is not to be denied that at first a part of the English press, misled by false statements telegraphed from Athens, and by descriptions of so-called atrocities imagined by political adventurers, was inclined to adopt this view; but later and more trustworthy information has produced a complete change in public opinion, and affairs are now viewed from an entirely different standpoint. It has been shown by information derived from most reliable sources that the disturbances were induced, not by the alleged Ottoman misrule, but by the rivalry of Christian factions struggling for office and places and who were making use of the constitutional privileges granted to the island to obstruct the course of public affairs and foster their private interests. It has been proved by the most careful and extensive enquiries undertaken by the British Consul in Crete, that the acts of misdemeanour and oppression imputed to the Turkish authorities and troops, were either groundless or grossly exaggerated; and that, in the wanton destruction of property that accompanied the first outbreak of the troubles, the Musulmans suffered a great deal more than the Christians. The tales of atrocities which found their way into the columns of some of the English papers were, in fact, the inventions of political intriguers who were anxious to create disturbance and if possible to provoke intervention. This is abundantly proved by the impartial testimony of British officers and travellers who have visited the island for the purpose of investigating the facts. In a report dated Canea, January 4th, 1890, and published in Blue-book, Turkey 2 (1890), Commander Brenton, R. N., who had accompanied the British Consul, Mr. Billioti, in a journey over the island, writes as follows:—"There was no complaint of barbarous torture having been inflicted, no complaint of bodily harm having been done to women, no mention of any children having been ill-treated." . . "There has not been in the villages through which we passed, any serious destruction of property by Turkish troops." . . "It may be stated that the Turkish troops, in occupying the disturbed districts of Crete, have behaved generally as well as, if not better than, an European army under similar circumstances, and that no atrocities were committed by them." The general result of the investigation undertaken by the British Consular and Naval officers may be considered as summed up in the following remark extracted from the same report:—"The statements of the Cretan refugees, both as to act, person, and place, met with ready acceptance at Canea, but faded more and more in substance as the supposed locality of the occurrence was neared; and generally, on reaching the exact spot, the circumstances were unheard of, and we were referred to some other village, where it was believed that some act of the kind mentioned had taken place." These extracts could be multiplied, and it would be easy to show that they have been corroborated by the testimony of unprejudiced travellers and observers who have themselves visited the localities. But they will suffice to dispel the cloud under which political agitators and their supporters have been trying, for some time past, to hide the origin and circumstances of the Cretan troubles, and will place the facts of the case, as regards the responsibility of the Turkish authorities and the condition of the island, in their true light and bearing. If any further testimony were needed in confirmation of what has been said above, it is to be found in the silence of Mr. Gladstone, who has ceased to find in Crete provocation to the use of his denunciatory eloquence.

SOME of the accounts which have been published of the collision between a trooper of the Nizam's escort and a tonga occupied by three British officers make such large demands upon the credulity of the public that it is, *prima facie*, much easier to give credence to the version which represents the affair as an accident. If a sensational narrative of what occurred on the occasion is to be believed, one of the Nizam's escort was so far forgetful of his duty and of the presence of his sovereign, as to break off from the escort and make an unprovoked and unseemly attack upon Lieutenant Gallie's tonga and its occupants. We do not pretend to decide between this account of the incident, and the less sensational one which says that the trooper's horse became unmanageable—as troopers' horses not unseldom do—bolted, and passing out of the rider's control, ran into the tonga and upset it. But the latter version is for many reasons the more easy to believe. There is, to begin with, the great improbability that a trooper would assail a party of British officers in any circumstances, and particularly in the presence of the Nizam. There is, further, the improbability that he would court danger to himself and his horse by deliberately riding into a vehicle and running the risk of being upset. As a matter of fact, the trooper did sustain injury, and he is now in hospital, suffering from a hurt to his knee which was sustained in coming in contact with the cross-bar of the tonga. It has been asserted, further, that the trooper, after having ridden into the tonga and upset it, made a cut with his sword at Lieutenant Gallie. The man denies this, and his denial is supported by several eye-witnesses. Here, too, the probabilities at first sight seem to be in his favour. He had his sword drawn, as troopers on escort duty invariably have, and if he was endeavouring to extricate his horse from the entanglements of an overthrown tonga, it may well be that he held the weapon loose enough to make the occupants of the tonga believe, in the confusion of the moment, that it had been directed at them. Looking at the episode from the point of view of inherent probability, it is much easier to regard it as an accident than as the unprovoked and purposeless assault which one of the local papers makes it appear to have been. However this may be, the Nizam's Government have done wisely in ordering an inquiry into the affair by a commission composed entirely of European officers—General Campbell, Judge of the Suburban Court; Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E., Inspector General of Police; and Colonel Nevill, C.I.E., Commander of the Regular Troops. No one, we may be sure, regrets the occurrence more than the Nizam himself. On seeing what had happened, his Highness sent his aide-de-camp to express his regret at the accident, and to offer assistance to Lieutenant Gallie and his friends. Any one who knows Hyderabad knows how cordial and friendly the social relations of the Nizam and the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, have always been with British officers of all grades, and if this fact had been more fully borne in mind, the episode in question would have been treated with a little less feeling and with a little less desire to put it in a sensational light. It is well that under the circumstances the evidence is to be submitted to the three trusted and capable officers whom the Minister, with a very natural desire that the exact truth may be arrived at, has asked to undertake an enquiry.

THE Government of India have been a long time in making up their minds whether the strongly supported request of the mercantile community that railway receipts be made transferable and negotiable instruments, like bills of lading, should be acceded to. They have now come to the conclusion not to come to any conclusion about it until public opinion has more fully declared itself on the subject. This looks like a well-meant compliance with the not very necessary request of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce the other day, that commercial opinion should be consulted before commercial legislation is drafted. The desire which Government show not to deal with this matter without having taken further counsel with the mercantile community, will, of course, be appreciated from that point of view. But it will still be asked what more can be said on the subject than has been said already. The Chambers of Commerce are unanimous in asking for the change, and the Bombay Chamber has fortified itself with an opinion by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, which has run the gauntlet of criticism at the hands of the law officers of the Government of India. Railway opinion has, it is true, declared to some extent against it, but the declaration is almost confined to a vote taken at a railway conference in Simla, which is scarcely as deliberate and weighty an expression of opinion as that which is contained in the well-reasoned letters which have gone in to Government on the other side. The subject has been so exhaustively treated in various quarters—by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for instance—that it is difficult to see what more can be said upon it than has been already said. Still it will be some satisfaction to those who have asked for the change, that the question is treated by Government as still an open one, and that they will not be exactly flogging a dead horse if they again ask Government to comply with commercial wishes and necessities in this matter.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood has been elected a member of the Central Committee of the Bombay Art Society.

THE annual cricket match, Old Cheltonians *vs.* The Rest, will take place at Poona on the 5th and 6th September next. The O. C. Dinner will be held in the Gymkhana Club Rooms, on Saturday, 6th September. O. C.'s desirous of playing or of being present at the dinner, are asked to communicate with Captain L. L. Steele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation yesterday, the Municipal Commissioner made a statement regarding electric lighting. He read the details of four tenders which had been received in response to an advertisement which had been inserted in the public papers in Bombay, London and America. It was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare a special report on the subject of electric lighting, containing full details of the scheme proposed to be adopted in connection with the carrying out of the experimental electric light; that in connection therewith he be authorized to apply to Government for the services of an electrical engineer; and that in order to make the necessary scientific enquiries, he be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

A FEW days ago, writes the *Kathiawar Times*, Mr. Rich, the Telegraph Superintendent, died at Bhownagar, and he was cremated according to the terms of his will. This is the first instance, it is believed, in the Bombay Presidency of the cremation of a European.

IT is almost inconceivable that any great town should in these days be without efficient and suitable building regulations, and that a city of the pretensions of Bombay proved lacking in this respect is all the more extraordinary, observes the *Pioneer*. It is to be hoped that the recommendation of the jury, that the requisite bye-laws shall be put into operation as soon as possible, will receive immediate attention: but however strigent and far-reaching the future rules may be, and however capably they may be administered, they will not entirely exculpate the Commissioners from from their almost criminal neglect in the present instance.

A WELL-KNOWN Bengali swimmer in the Mymensingh district has just found a watery grave in a dangerous whirlpool of a tiny stream of the Malijhi. The deceased, although warned against it, dived into the pool to cross it, but never rose again.

THE King of Oudh's palace, with its extensive grounds, has just been bought by a Calcutta syndicate, who will probably dispose of a portion of the property for the erection of mills, as may be required. The site is certainly one of the most valuable on the river, within easy reach of Calcutta, but it will be a pity if the palace itself, one of the landmarks of Calcutta, has to be dismantled.

TENDERS for the new Calcutta Municipal Loan were received to the extent of Rs. 77,48,000, or nearly four times the prescribed sum of twenty lakhs. Of tenders above 103, the acceptances in full amounted to Rs. 13,70,000; of those at 103, they amounted to Rs. 6,30,000 out of Rs. 8,56,000. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 103-1-6. This is a striking proof both of the popularity of Calcutta Municipal stock and of the amount of money that is available for sound investment.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 14th June was 154 against 170 and 147 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 35. There were 11 deaths from cholera against 10 and 7 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 2. There were 6 deaths from small-pox during the week against 4 in the previous week. There were 9 deaths from tetanus against 8 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 44 and 25 respectively against 58 and 19 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 18·5 per mille per annum against 20·1, the mean of the last five years.

HERR SILAS, an Austrian inventor, has brought out a shell or obus containing oil to be fired by ships in bad weather, in order to calm the waves around, or rather ahead of them. It consists of a wooden cylinder about half a metre long and 65 millimetres in external diameter, capable of holding 300 grammes of oil. The shell carries a phosphide of calcium light. When fired the light discovers its position, and the oil, displaced by the water, sheds itself over the surface of the sea.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

HONOURS FOR A BENGAL REGIMENT.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR COLONEL.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, is gazetted Honorary Colonel of the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR A BENGAL NATIVE JUDGE.

The Hon. Romesh Chunder Mitter, B. L., late Puisne Judge of Calcutta, has been given the honour of knighthood.

LIBERAL UNIONISTS IN COUNCIL.

THE GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

A private meeting of the leaders of the Liberal Unionist party was held last night, when several prominent members severely criticised the Government, denouncing the Ministers as guilty of blundering.

GOVERNMENT BILLS DEFERRED.

It is expected that the further progress of the Tithes Bill and the Local Taxation Bill will be deferred until the next session of Parliament.

ILLNESS OF COUNT KALNOKY.

Count Kalnoky is reported to be ill, suffering from an attack of dysentery.

THE AMERICAN SILVER QUESTION.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25.

The American Coinage Committee has disapproved the amendments made by the Senate in the Silver Bill.

A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT POISONED.

General Francisco Menendez, President of the Republic of San Salvador, died suddenly after a banquet given at the capital on Sunday evening.

It is feared that the President was maliciously poisoned.

MAJOR WISSMANN ENNOBLED.

BERLIN, JUNE 25.

Major Wissmann has been ennobled by the Emperor, in recognition of his services in East Africa.

ILLNESS OF LORD CARNARVON.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Lord Carnarvon is dangerously ill, suffering from gout.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE LIBERAL UNIONIST MEETING.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

At a meeting of the Liberal Unionists yesterday, at which the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain were present, it was resolved to support the Government.

THE LICENSING PROPOSALS.

In the House of Commons last night, the Speaker ruled that the proposal of the Government that sums voted for the purchase and extinction of licenses should be permitted to accumulate, was without precedent.

The Government are, therefore, considering whether it would not be advisable to withdraw all the licensing clauses of the Local Taxation Bill.

CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 24.

Two cases of cholera have occurred in the suburbs of this city.

THE UNCOVENANTED INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

A London telegram, dated June 24th, says the Uncovenanted Committee of Enquiry has been agreed to, according to the motion as made originally by Sir John Gorst.

LADY LANSDOWNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

Lady Lansdowne and Lady Maud Anson leave Bombay on July 18 for England. Lady Lansdowne will return to India in the autumn with Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice.

MR. J. R. REID.

Mr. J. R. Reid, C.I.E., returns to India in November next, taking up his appointment on the Board of Revenue in the North-West Provinces.

THE APPREHENDED SCARCITY AT KUMAON.

The general rain throughout the North-West Provinces has removed the apprehension of scarcity in Kumaon.

LOCUSTS IN ALLAHABAD.

A cloud of locusts passed over Allahabad to-day. They were over an hour in passing. None, however settled here.

THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

The case of the Chartered Bank *vs.* Shama Churn Sen and his son, Abinash Sen, for cheating and abetment of cheating, came on to-day before the Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Allen appeared for the first-named accused, and applied for a postponement on the ground that his client was suffering from a dangerous illness, and that if he were incarcerated in jail longer, pending trial, his health would break down completely.

Mr. Apcar, for the prosecution, strongly opposed the application, but the magistrate overruled it, and the case was adjourned to Monday, for the examination of the medical officer of the jail and other independent medical testimony as to the prisoner's health, after which he may be allowed to go on bail.

THE MEINGOON PRINCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 25.

The Meingoon Prince's family left Pondicherry a few days ago, by the French mail steamer, for Saigon.

AN OFFICER MAULED BY A TIGER.

Mr. Howard of the Norfolk Regiment has been mauled by a tiger which he had wounded. It is fully believed he will recover.

MILITARY MANŒUVRES AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

Lord Harris, attended by his Excellency's staff, was a spectator of some instructive and interesting field manœuvres this morning, under the direction of Colonel Rawlins, near Bekri Hill. The whole of the troops in garrison were engaged.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, arrived here this evening from Panchgani.

Sir George has quite recovered from his recent indisposition, and looked quite well on his arrival. His Excellency was accompanied by Majors Spratt and Clowes, and Mesdames Spratt and Rivett-Carnac.

GENERAL SOLLY-FLOOD'S RETURN.

Major-General Solly-Flood reaches Colombo to-morrow, and is expected to arrive in Poona on the 30th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, JUNE 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy (extra) left here for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 25.

Mail steamer Rossetta, from China, arrived.
Mail steamer Chusan, from Calcutta, arrived.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on June 6, says :—Sir George Campbell has responded to the friendly pressure put upon him and withdrawn his amendment to Sir John Gorst's Uncovenanted motion. The opposition to the appointment of the Select Committee is not at an end. Fresh obstacles have been raised unexpectedly in another quarter, and although Sir George Campbell has removed his block, he is not satisfied with the motion as it stands. At the closing part of Monday night's sitting, the Under-Secretary of State formally moved the resolution, whereupon Dr. Tanner rose from his seat and objected. Sir George Campbell then in a short speech explained his attitude. The newspapers do not report what transpired, but I understand that Sir George's remarks were merely an epitome of his letter which appears in Tuesday's issue of the *Times*. He objects to the expense of bringing witnesses from India when "London is now full of people ready and anxious to urge these claims to the utmost" ; and he does not approve of one of the nominations to the Select Committee. Sir George did not specifically mention the member whom he wishes to exclude, but it is clear from his communication to the *Times* that Mr. Swift MacNeill is the hon. gentleman alluded to. The ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal threatens to move the excision of Mr. MacNeill's name. But I should have thought he might be saved the trouble by the substitution of some other member of the Irish Parliamentary party not so strongly committed as the learned representative of South Donegal. I believe Mr. MacNeill is himself by no means anxious to serve. In fact, he has, if I am correctly informed, steadily refused committee work since he became a member of the House of Commons, and only departed from his rule on the present occasion because his whips thought he would be the most suitable man to represent the Nationalists. After Sir George had resumed his seat Mr. Arthur O'Connor offered more serious opposition to the motion. He has throughout the Uncovenanted question taken an unfavourable view of the claims put forward by Mr. King's friends, though he is himself an old civil servant. Sir John Gorst's motion consequently fell through, and although it reappears regularly each day in the list of business, it is beginning to look doubtful if the Select Committee will get to business at all during the present Session. It is sincerely to be hoped that this will not be the fate of the proposition.

A voluminous blue-book, which will excite more attention with you than it has received here, made its appearance a week ago. I refer to the correspondence that has passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council during the past two years, on the subject of the proposed abolition of the present presidential army system. These interesting and important papers are published as a return to an address of the House of Lords adopted early in the Session at the instance of the Marquis of Ripon. One of the grounds on which the change is now recommended by the supreme authorities is that it will increase rather than diminish the importance of the Bombay and Madras commands. "We think it will be plain from what has gone before," write the Government of India in their despatch of June 1, 1888, "that while the Governments of Madras and Bombay will not be called upon to surrender any sensible degree of authority or patronage, the Commander-in-Chiefs of those presidencies will be distinctly gainers by the change, inasmuch as they will then come into direct command of the whole of their respective armies, of which at present a part is withdrawn from their control." They allude to the Beloochistan and Upper Burma garrisons. The despatch goes on to say :—"We would add that the present holders of those offices might retain the title of Commander-in-Chief ; nor do we see any reason why they and their successors should not continue with advantage to be members of the local Councils." In the Home accounts published last week, the amount put down as the cost of telegrams to India is upwards of £3,000. In illustration of the extravagance in this matter, it may be mentioned that after keeping the despatch by them for several weeks the India Office sent out a telegram of nearly 150 words to the Viceroy asking for further details. These further details were not furnished until the middle of October, and as the matter was not one of great urgency, the money spent upon this long telegram might have just as well been thrown into the Thames. Minute criticism is sometimes out of place, but a little more of it with regard to these Home accounts might be useful.

Mr. Murray has just brought out "The Speeches delivered in India" by your late Viceroy, the Marquis of Dufferin. The volume is edited by Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, who, in the preface, tells us that it is the custom in India for the Viceroy's speeches to be printed in the Private Secretary's office. Although Lord Dufferin did not think it very desirable that the Viceroy should appear frequently on the platform, he was compelled during his term of office to deliver 177 speeches. The work before me consists, as the editor explains, of such of these "as, from one cause or another, may be considered as possessing peculiar interest, and they are now published in the belief that some of them may prove useful to the large number of persons who have of late begun to turn their attention to the affairs of our Indian Empire." Two speeches delivered by Lord Dufferin before he went to India, and two made since his return, are also included in the compilation. Altogether, the number of speeches reproduced is ninety-six, and the volume consists of 288 pages.

THE INDIAN SERVICE GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent, who writes from Dharwar, and who signs himself G. A. H., is very anxious to be put on the same footing as the Covenanted Civilians. It would, however, be very interesting to learn on what he bases his claims to such a privilege. It would be simply absurd to compare the examination for Cooper's Hill College or the Forest Department with the Indian Civil Service examinations under the old system, as the papers set at Cooper's Hill College and at the examination for the Forest Department are of a much more elementary character than those that used to be set at the I. C. S. examinations. It could also be shown from statistics that some of the men who were appointed to the Uncovenanted Service in India have passed more difficult examinations than the majority of the Secretary of State's men, and it would be obviously unjust to exclude such men from the privileges which the Secretary of State's men are anxious to obtain for themselves. G. A. H. should bear in mind the old motto, *Divide et impera*, and it is not at all improbable that if his suggestions are carried out, no concessions of any kind will be made to any branch of the Uncovenanted Service, as it is a well-known fact that the opponents of the Uncovenanted Service would like to see nothing better than a split in their camp.

L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Muncipal Corporation was held yesterday, Captain Sir Henry Morland presiding. The following members were also present :—Col. Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee, Messrs. Banajee, Vieram, Bharbaya, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., A. M. Dhurumsey, Hurkisondass Narotumdass, and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN BOMBAY.

The Municipal Commissioner made a statement regarding the electric lighting of the city. He said that the late Commissioner had issued advertisements for tenders for the electric lighting of the city. The advertisement was inserted in the two Bombay English dailies and in some of the leading English papers, and, he understood, in a couple of American journals. In response to that call, four tenders were received. The first was from Siemens Brothers and Company, who offered to supply and erect a complete generating plant and underground system of mains capable of supplying 5,000 incandescent lamps of 16-candle power, each including dynamo machines, engines and boilers, with a reserve power of 50 per cent., all necessary station fittings, feeding and distributing mains, but excluding all buildings, opening up of streets and connections to houses-lamp, posts and all wiring of lamps and fittings, for £40,000. The next tender was from Crompton and Company, who submitted alternative schemes, one for arc lighting and one for incandescent. The company offered to light up the streets from Apollo Bunder to the Arthur Crawford Markets, with 41 arc lamps of 2,000-candle power, 80 yards apart, on opposite sides of the street, to burn 16 hours without recarboning ; the arc site and a building for machinery to be found by the Municipality. A duplication of machinery would be provided. The cost of this would be £250 per mensem ; or the same work, with 230 arc lamps of 16-candle power in the Arthur Crawford Markets, 220 burning 1,000 hours per annum, and 115 for 1,800 hours per annum, for £290 a month ; or same as above, plus 9 arc lamps in Church Gate Street and Elphinstone Circle, would be £310 a month ; or the same as second, plus 9 arc lamps in Colaba, would be £310 a month. The alternative tender with incandescent lighting was as follows :—From the Apollo Bunder to the Arthur Crawford Markets, eighty 32-candle power lamps, taking 100 watts each, 45 yards apart, at £165 a month. The same as above, plus the Arthur Crawford Markets with 230 sixteen-candle power lamps would be £220 a month ; or the same as No. 2, plus the Arthur Crawford Markets, and Elphinstone Circle, with 24 additional lamps, £235 per mensem ; or same as No. 2, plus the Colaba Road, 24 lamps, £2[illegible] a month. Another tender was received from Lang Wharton and Co., who offered 53 arc lamps for the Crawford Markets and the road to the Apollo Bunder, £32 per lamp per annum, or £1,696 per annum, arc lamps to be of 2,000-candle power each, and the tenderers to supply everything necessary, except site for generating plant ; 33 lights to be on the road from the Apollo Bunder to the Crawford Markets, and to burn on an average 9½ hours a night ; twenty in the Crawford Markets to burn on an average of 4½ hours a night. The terms were £32 a lamp for 2 years, £30 a lamp for 3 years, and £29 a lamp for 7 years. Another tender was received from Ganz and Co., who proposed to light those parts of the Crawford Market where gas is now employed by 14 arc lamps, by 12 amperes and 32 glow lights of 25-candle power. They proposed to light the road from the Crawford Markets to the Apollo Bunder, Church Gate Street, and Elphinstone Circle, by 144 glow lamps of 25-candle power, placed 164 feet apart on opposite sides of the road. In addition to these, they would supply 32 arcs of 12 amperes ; and they offered to illuminate the Clock Tower and dial. The lights in the Crawford Markets would burn, half of them for 1,915 hours, and the rest 1,000 hours per annum. The glow lamps of streets would burn the same time as gas lamps, i.e. 3,072 hours per annum. The arc lamps would burn 1,460 hours per annum. The actual amount of light now given in the streets covered by the project, is 2,800-candle power. The company say their glow lamps alone would give 3,600 candle power, and the arcs 12,800. The annual cost of the whole would be Rs. 80,000. The company stated that the smallness of the contract rendered a reduction in price impossible. The last tender received was from the Orient Electric Light Company, who offered to light the Crawford Markets and streets specified, except from St. John's Church to Colaba Point, for two years, with 650 lights of 16-candle power, to be fixed on wooden posts and brackets. The details were :—From the Crawford Markets to Apollo Bunder, 220 lights burning 256 hours per mensem ; at the Crawford Markets 260 lights, half put out at 9 p. m. and half at 11-20 p. m ; in Church Gate Street and Elphinstone Circle 80 lights burning 250 hours per mensem ; and on the Colaba Road, 80 lights burning 250 hours per mensem. The charges were five pies per hour per light, but the sum not to be less than Rs. 3,400 per mensem, to be paid monthly. If the lighting was found satisfactory a 40 or at least 20 years' concession to be granted in the part of the city where mains were laid and, at their option, for half a mile from them. It was to be at their option whether they lighted houses or other streets. Overhead wires were to be allowed where underground wires would not pay. If the concession for 20 or 40 years were not granted them, the Municipality should buy, at a valuation to be settled by arbitration, all their plant of every description. The Municipality were also to give them water free of charge, and lay it on ; and they were also to make special police regulations for the protection of their plant.

The Municipal Commissioner commenting on the above tenders, observed that Siemens Brothers' tender was a very vague and unbusinesslike one. They did not appear to understand local requirements at all, and the rates quoted by them were not only exorbitant, but representing as they did first cost only—and that exclusive of cost of site and building and probably other extras as well—they did not enable one to form any estimate of what the lighting was going to cost. This firm also had, he believed, no experience of out of door or underground work in India. Further, until it had been clearly shown that the eletric lighting of the streets could be successfully established and cheaply maintained in Bombay—and both these points were very far from having been proved, yet it would, he considered, be very risky for the Municipality to spend a large sum in acquiring an expensive plant of its own. It must also be remembered that the possession and working of such a plant would entail the entertainment of a large staff with skilled European supervision. Messrs. Crompton and Co.'s tenders were, in his opinion, fair and businesslike, and if they had a clearer and more detailed specification to work on, their tenders would probably have been satisfactory in every way. This firm had large experience and was very well spoken of. Their rates, however, were high, but there were special risks to be provided against, and the conditions they proposed were generally fair. Messrs. Laing, Wharton and Co.'s tender for arc lighting only, and their rates and conditions were fair, but arc lighting alone was unsuitable for street illumination in Bombay, and at home high candle power incandescent lamps were steadily growing in favour for street lighting as they compared most favourably with arc lamps, not only in first cost, maintenance and supervision, but also were safer, as continuous currents of moderate tension were used with them instead of high tension alternating currents. It should be noted, however, that the Thomson-Houston system of arc-lighting, which was the one adopted by this company, was probably the best and steadiest at present known. The tender submitted by the Oriental Electric Light Co. was "so full of impossible conditions that it did not merit serious consideration. Messrs. Ganz and Co.'s tender was carefully thought out, and was submitted in a more businesslike form than any of the others. It had, however, the same defect as the others, of having been prepared on an imperfect specification. The firm was a well-known one, and was well spoken of, and any revised and more explicit tender submitted by them would probably be deserving of careful consideration. This firm appeared to be the only one that had in any degree appreciated the difficulties that were likely to be encountered in Bombay owing to climatic influences, and it would be noticed that it was for that reason that they were careful not to bind themselves down to any specified time in which to carry out the work.

It was then resolved that the Commissioner be requested to prepare a special report on the subject of electric lighting, containing full details of the scheme proposed to be adopted in connection with the carrying out of the experimental electric light, and that he be authorised to apply to Government for the services of an electrical engineer, and that in order to enable him to make the necessary scientific inquiries he be authorised to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

After transacting other business the Committee adjourned.

THE Zoological Gardens in London is (says a correspondent) an expensive place to keep up. The salaries amount to £5,500, provisions £3,600, and menagerie expenses £3,200. Last year the number of visitors was nearly 700,000, and after paying all expenses there was a profit of £3,000, being the balance of some £15,000 taken at the pay-gates.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AS NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

THE following Resolution was issued in the Public Works Department yesterday :—

P. W. Department, Railway.
Bombay Castle, 19th June, 1890.

Read—

Government Resolution, No. 1242, dated 2nd June, 1887.

Government Resolution, No. 176, dated 25th January 1888.

Government Resolution, No. 638, dated 23rd March, 1888.

From the Secretary to Government in the Financial Department, No. 1829, dated 29th May 1890.

Transfers, for disposal, copy of Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2341, dated 12th May 1890 :—

"Read—

Office Memoranda from the Legislative Department, Nos. 551 and 625, dated the 19th and 28th March, 1890 respectively, transferring for disposal—

(1) A letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated the 11th February 1890, urging legislative action on its proposal that railway receipts should be recognised as negotiable and transferable instruments, carrying a title to property in the same way as bills of lading ;

(2) A letter from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, dated the 25th February, 1890, and a memorial from the leading native merchants and commission agents in Bombay, supporting the proposal.

Resolution.—Considering the strong expressions of opinion in support of the proposal contained in the communications cited above, and the equally strong opinions adverse to it which have been received by Government, it seems desirable that the question should be again fully considered by the mercantile community generally. For this purpose the papers on the subject have been printed in convenient form, and copies of the collection should be transmitted to all Local Governments, and published in view to eliciting as wide an expression of public opinion as possible on the question at issue. The Government of India also wishes to obtain the opinion of Local Governments and Administrations."

Resolution.—Copies of all the papers on which the Government of India desire to elicit an expression of opinions should be furnished to the Legislative and Marine Departments, also to the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Railway Administrations under the control of the Government of Bombay and to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

2. The papers should be sent to the Superintendent, Government Central Press, for re-publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

H. O. SELBY,
Under-Secretary to Government.

THE STRUGGLE OF LIFE.

AT the Mechanics' Institute last evening, Mrs. Gostling read a paper entitled "The Struggle of Life ; its Cause and Cure." There was a good attendance, and Colonel Merewether, who presided, introduced the lecturer to the audience.

Mrs. Gostling, who was well received, in the course of her lecture remarked that great poverty was the lot of the majority in every civilized nation. All admitted this, but when discussing the cure for this poverty, people were not so unanimous. Abolition of monarchy, the House of Lords, and the State Church, would not improve the condition of the poor. In America none of these existed, and yet poverty was as great in that country as in England. The system of government had nothing to do with misery. It was the commercialism of to-day that caused the bad condition of the people. The lecturer then alluded at length to the report of the Royal Commission on Trade Depression. The reasons given in that report were (1) over-production, (2) a continuous fall of prices caused by an appreciation of the standard of value ; (3) the effect of foreign tariffs and bounties, and the restrictive commercial policy of foreign countries in limiting our markets ; (4) foreign competition, which we are beginning to feel both in our own and in neutral markets ; (5) an increase in local taxation and the burden on industry generally ; (6) cheaper rates of carriage enjoyed by our foreign competitors ; (7) legislation affecting the employment of labour in industrial undertaking ; and (8) superior technical education of the workmen in foreign countries. It was not to be imagined said the lecturer that trade depression affected England alone. On the contrary, all highly civilized nations were suffering in a similar way. The recent rescript of the German Emperor showed that he, at least, saw this. Over-production, the first reason given in the Commission's report, was absurd. "Over-production" when there were hundreds of thousands who had very few clothes to cover them ! If this were true then the manufacturer had paid his work-people so small a wage that they were unable to purchase that which had been made by their own labour. The following facts were instanced to show the proportion of unpaid labour :—The Great Western Railway Company paid, in a recent half-year, £22,535,000 in interest, and £1,479,000 in wages. The English Post Office had a surplus of more than three million pounds, and there were employed in it 2,219 adult men who received each a salary of less than 24s. per week. In America the daily income of Jay Gould was £1,501 ; of Vanderbilt, £3,176 ; of Rockefeller £3,848 ; and of Astor £4,915. It would, therefore, take a skilled artizan from fifteen to forty years to earn the amount of unpaid labour which was taken from him each day by these men. "Then," continued the lecturer, "as to the second reason, viz., a continuous fall of prices caused by the appreciation of the standard of value." I consider this rather ambiguous, but it may mean that India on account of the depreciation of silver is unable to purchase goods from England, but the appreciation of the sovereign in England exactly balances the depreciation of the rupee. The law of compensation shelters the traders, so that the appreciation or depreciation of the standard of value in itself cannot be the cause of trade depression. The rupee is depreciated through the competition of the bullion dealers with their bar silver, and the Secretary of State with his council bills ; but this does not depress trade, it only makes commodities dear to a few consigners. Whatever causes depression of imports into India, is the cause of trade depression, and this affects exchange to a great degree ; i. e., cheap goods in Lancashire mean depreciation of the rupee, and dear goods mean appreciation of the rupee." The manufacturers of Manchester say that the low exchange causes Bombay to compete unfairly with them, but this was not so. Bombay supplies China and Japan because her yarns are cheaper and softer and better. Although the duty had been taken off Manchester goods, this had given no relief, and at present the people of that place were suggesting factory legislation. The fact was that Manchester had been too grasping, and now she must look for markets at home. In time Bombay, when China and Japan were more experienced, would have to do the same. After touching upon the other reasons given in the Commission's report, and adducing arguments against them, the lecturer said that a settlement of the land question alone would not solve the difficulty, but it would need the first consideration. Many writers wished to sacrifice the landlords for the benefit of the manufacturing class ; but there was no difference between the capital invested in machinery and capital in land. Another fact which intensified the struggle of life was the employment of women and children, who were engaged because their remuneration was less than that of men. This either brought down the wages of the male worker, or threw him out of employment altogether. However, in time this would lead to the breakdown of commercialism. A pauper class was thus created, and the manufacturer had to seek markets abroad. The number of paupers in the United Kingdom and Ireland in one year was over one million, and their cost was ten millions per annum. In conclusion, it was suggested as a cure for the evils alluded to, that the people who laboured, not being paid in proportion to the work they produced, should be put in a position to purchase that which they made, and the difficulty would be solved.

On the motion of Mr. J. P. Cornforth, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Gostling for her lecture, to which she briefly replied, thanking the audience for their attendance. The proceedings then terminated.

FOR some years back it has been remarked that the population of the criminal lunatic asylums in Bengal has been steadily increasing, and Dr. Hilson in his latest report institutes an inquiry into the nature and causes of the increase. His main conclusion seems to be that the annual number of admissions is not excessive ; but that very few inmates are discharged. He further institutes a comparison between the statistics bearing on the admission and discharge of criminal lunatics in Bengal, with the corresponding returns for other provinces, and finds that the tendency to an increased population is far more marked in Bengal than anywhere else. Sir Steuart Bayley is not disposed to modify the existing rules regulating admission and discharge at present, but he has requested Dr. Hilson to find out precisely in what points they differ from those of other provinces. The number of criminal lunatics treated last year, 1,204—the largest on record—is certainly alarmingly high.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

FIRST XI. vs. SECOND XXII.

THE opening game of the Bombay Gymkhana was commenced yesterday afternoon, punctually at half-past four, the hour fixed upon. The light was not particularly good, especially towards the close of the afternoon's play, and the ground being, in cricketing parlance, "slow," owing to the heavy rains we have had, was very much in favour of the bowlers. Still some very fair batting was displayed, and although the bowling of Messrs. E. E. Steel and H. J. Clark proved difficult to play, it was shown that the Gymkhana need never be at a loss to put a strong eleven on the field. A new bowler, Mr. Pogson, appeared on the field yesterday, and although the state of the ground did not appear to suit his style, it was evident that during the short time he is in Bombay he should prove a valuable acquisition to the team. Mr. Steel, as the bowling analysis will show, took eight out of the fourteen wickets, although he proved somewhat more expensive than Mr. H. J. Clark, whose fast bowling on the soft ground proved very effective. Four maiden overs out of eight and four wickets at an expense of only ten runs, or an average of 2·5 runs per wicket, is excellent bowling. Fourteen wickets having fallen in a little over an hour-and-a-half, and the remaining batsmen having failed to put in an appearance, it was agreed that the first XI should go on with their innings. Bad as the light was, Messrs. Gould and Phillips, who were in capital form in the course of twenty minutes put on as many runs. They played almost faultless cricket, hitting the balls low, and rarely giving a chance.

The XXII went in first, represented by Messrs. G. Falkiner and R. Carter. Off Mr. Steel's first over. two single hits were scored, one to the credit of each of the batsmen. Then Mr. Pogson ,whose fast round arm bowling though a little erratic appeared rather difficult to play put up a maiden over. Mr. Falkiner who was in excellent form now settled down to hit. The second ball of Mr. Steel's next over he sent off to the boundary at square-leg for four. Nothing worthy of record now happened till, in Mr. Steel's next over, Mr. Carter, in attempting to drive a ball delivered by Mr. Steel to the off-side, hit it rather mildly and was caught. It was not a badly placed ball, but Mr. Steel ran out to it and smartly held it (1 for 11). Mr. H. Jacob went in next and began hitting out at once. Mr. Steel's bowling was very tempting, and he managed to secure a boundary hit off it, but Mr. Steel got his revenge immediately after, managing to make a ball break into the wicket off the leg-side, (2 for 18). Mr. G. B. Doherty next partnered Mr. Falkiner, and at once opened with a boundary hit; but his innings was short-lived, for after very rapidly adding three more singles, Mr. Gould caught him at the wickets off a ball delivered by Mr. H. Clark, who had relieved Mr. Pogson (3 for 25). The wickets now began to fall rather rapidly. The next batsman added nothing, and then Mr. Falkiner's wicket fell before Mr. Steel. The sixth wicket also went down for 25. The putting on of Mr. Clark to bowl was evidently a good arrangement, for at this point he had bowled 3 overs, two of which were maidens, while he had secured 3 wickets at a cost of but one run. Messrs. J. B. Lee and G. H. Brooks were now partners, and without any delay began to increase the score, each securing one ; and then Mr. Brooks managed to slip a ball bowled by Mr. Clark to the boundary, which gave him 3. After getting 3, Mr. Lee was tempted to hit out at one from Mr. Steel, but missing it, it broke into the wicket and he had to retire. It came as a little bit of a surprise shortly after this to see Mr. Brook, who was playing a free yet careful bat, being put out. But Mr. Gould, who was keeping wickets faultlessly, stumped him (8 for 36). The next wicket added nothing, and then Messrs. H. G. Read and G. Macauslaud got together. They played slowly and cautiously, hitting at nothing but what seemed safe. Mr. Read, however, was the chief scorer, and while his partner only put on one, he secured eight runs, one of which was a prettily hit 3. Mr. Brooks, after making a beautiful drive, for which 3 were run, allowed Mr. Steel to get at his wicket (10 for 49). Mr. Bagnall, the next to go in, immediately drove a ball from Mr. Steel for one, and the next Mr. Read drove right over the bowler's head into the tennis court. This was the first sensational hit of the afternoon, and he was deservedly cheered as he entered into double figures. After a little more play, a change in bowling was tried, Mr. H. F. Clark relieving his brother. His first over was a maiden, but Mr. Steel's next over proved a little expensive, three balls being hit for five runs. Mr. Read taking advantage of a slackly delivered ball by Mr. Clark, hit it to the railing. After that, another wicket fell to Mr. Steel, and Mr. Bagnall, who played very neat cricket, though he only added five to the total, gave up his place to Mr. Creagh, who was bowled, after making only one, by Mr. Clark (12 for 64). The next batsman added nothing, and the fourteenth wicket fell at 69.

No more of the Second XXII having put in an appearance, it was arranged that the First XI. should go on with their innings. Accordingly Messrs. A. P. Gould and Phillips took their places at the wicket, Messrs. Ryan and Falkiner bowling. This was not, however, a very good arrangement for the batsmen. It was very cloudy, and the light was bad, so that the batsmen had to be cautious, and as a consequence runs came very slowly at first. The first four overs only produced as many runs, 2 being secured by each batsman, when Mr. Gould began to gain confidence and hit out, the score rising to 10, but the fielders were well placed, and the balls though vigorously hit did not get far away. A change in bowling was now tried, Mr. Doherty, who relieved Mr. Carter, opening with a maiden over. Mr. Phillips who was in excellent batting trim, playing a beautiful straight bat, got a pretty leg-hit for 3 off Mr. Doherty's next over, and shortly afterwards Mr. Gould made four by a leg-hit, and followed that up with a 3. The two men played till the call of time at 6-30, having made, notwithstanding the bad light 20 runs in as many minutes. Play will be resumed this afternoon at 4-30. The following are the scores :—

SECOND XXII.

Mr G Falkiner b Steel	8
Mr J R Carter c and b Steel	4
Mr H Jacob b Steel	5
Mr G B Doherty c Gould b H Clark	7
Major C A Ryan b H Clark	0
Mr Ryan b H Clark	0
Mr J B Lee b Steel	3
Mr G H Brooks st Gould b Steel	5
Mr G Wilson b H Clark	3
Mr H G Read not out	22
Mr G Macauslaud b Steel	4
Mr H Bagnall b Steel	5
Mr Creagh b F Clark	1
Mr R Penny b F Clark	0
Mr Murdock b Steel	1
Extras	1
Total for 14 wickets	69

Five still to bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mr E Steel	83	1	51	8
Mr Pogson	20	2	3	0
Mr H J Clark	40	4	10	4
Mr F J Clark	20	3	4	2

FIRST XI.

Mr A P Gould, not out	13
Mr Phillips, not out	7
Total	20

Captain Steele, Messrs. E. E. Steele, Douglas, Pogson, F. J. Clark, Anderson, Nicholson, Young and Beatty to bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Ryan	30	2	6	0
Falkiner	15	0	7	0
Doherty	15	1	7	0

IT has often been remarked of Mr. John Morley that he threw away nature's birthright of literary genius, or at all events surpassing ability, for a political mess of pottage, writes a contemporary ; and his recent work on Sir Robert Walpole has been cited as an earnest of what might have been ; but there is a striking passage in the book which we do not remember to have seen noticed anywhere, and which is yet curiously pertinent. Mr. Morley is describing Lord Townshend's retirement from the first Ministry of George II. in 1729 to a life of dignified repose and cultivated leisure. After mentioning his Lordship's refusal even to come down to the House of Lords when asked to do so by Lord Chesterfield, he adds :—"We can only wonder at the strange fascination of politics, which has made such honourable self-command as Townshend's so uncommon among statesmen whose ambition has missed its mark." Did some dim perception of his own case cross Mr. Morley's mind as he wrote this ? Certainly there is no living example, perhaps no example in the whole range of our history, of whom it could more aptly be said : *De te fabula narratur.*

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

THE following circular of invitation to the International Congress of Orientalists to be held in London next year has been issued :—

Dear Sir,—We have the honour to invite you to take part in the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists, to be held in London from the 1st to the 10th September, 1891, on the basis of the Statutes and of the original principles laid down at the first meeting of the Congress in Paris in 1873, which was succeeded by the following meetings : London, 1874 ; St. Petersburg, 1876 ; Florence, 1878 ; Berlin, 1881 ; Leyden, 1883 ; Vienna, 1886 ; and Stockholm-Christiania, 1889.

The ninth meeting will be held under the Honorary Presidency of Sir Henry C. Rawlinson ; the Presidency of Sir M. E. Grant Duff ; and the Vice-Presidency of Sir George Birdwood, assisted by a committee, the names of the members of which will be found overleaf.

You are aware that the place of the ninth Congress not having been designated at the last Congress, the right of doing so reverted to the Paris founders, who exercised it by formally transmitting their powers to the London Committee, on behalf of which we have the honour of sending you the present invitation.

In the event of your being desirous of becoming a member of the above Congress, we shall be obliged by your kindly signifying that wish to any of the undersigned, accompanied by your full name, designation and address, and a subscription of £1. You will receive in return a card of membership, which will entitle you to any publication regarding the organization of the Congress or the subjects for research or discussion that will be issued in connection therewith before, during, and after it is held.

On behalf of the London Organizing Committee,
Yours very faithfully,
G. W. LEITNER, LL.D., Oriental Institute, Woking.
R. K. DOUGLAS, British Museum, London.
E. W. BULLINGER, D.D., Woking,
J. F. HEWITT, Walton-on-Thames.
} Secretaries.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dhongersee Khetsee, described as a servant of Messrs. Gladdy and Company, charged Mr. J. Thomas, of the Bombay Customs Department, with assault, committed on the evening of the 13th of June, at the Arthur Bunder, Colaba.

Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, prosecuted. Accused conducted his own defence.

The evidence of the complainant went to show that on the 13th instant he was engaged at the Arthur Bunder loading boats with cotton bales. Just before the export-gate at the bunder was closed, he had already consigned 123 bales to the boats from a complement of 125. At about 6-15 p.m. complainant requested Mr. Thomas to allow him to ship his remaining bales, since they would suffer considerable damage from exposure to the rain if allowed to stand outside the gates. This was peremptorily objected to by Mr. Thomas, who was on duty at the gate, since it was passed the hour after which all traffic ceased through the export-gate, and the loading of goods from the bunder wharfs was discontinued. The Custom House peons having stopped his cart hongersee appealed to the officer to allow it to pass and referred to the delay that had been incurred during the conversation on the subject. On going into the Custom House office to renew his request, the accused is alleged to have lost his temper and pushed the complainant out of the office, giving him a slap whilst dismissing him. This act on the part of the officer, as the merchant alleges, was brought about because he remonstrated with him on his conduct in the position which he occupied.

Defendant cross-examined complainant as to the gates being closed on the night in question. The evidence of Mr. George Ainsworth, sub-conductor in the Government Dockyard, and Miss Mauriel Fido, with the Custom House peons who were on duty on the evening of the assault in question, were recorded in support of the defence.

Mr. Robertson, in addressing the Court, pointed out that it was not likely that the complainant would assault such a "big burly European" as Mr. Thomas ; which statement was no doubt without foundation. He alluded to the story of the witness for the defence as being in several instances contradictory, his client having been pushed out of the verandah for simply requesting permission to allow his three bales to pass the export-gate.

The Magistrate, in delivering the decision he had come to said : In considering this case, I have no doubt that complainant might in some way raise the sympathy of the Court by considering what he was anxious to effect was for the interest of his employes; but it would appear to the Court that he ought at once to have been satisfied with the order given him by Mr. Thomas that the gates were closed and that no goods could be admitted. Instead of that, he appears to have gone and worried Mr. Thomas for the purpose of trying to get him to alter the decision that he had given, and for that purpose he appears to have gone into the room. He was certainly asked once or twice by Mr. Thomas to leave ; but as he did not do so, the latter appeared to have pushed him out, using for the purpose no unreasonable force. The complainant did not then appear to have left the place, but stood in the verandah trying to get Mr. Thomas to alter his decision and to permit the three bales to pass. Mr. Thomas then got up and attempts to push him away from the door, and at that time I believe that the complainant thought he was going to use more force, and in consequence lifted up his umbrlla for the purpose of protecting himself. Mr. Thomas might have easily mistaken that action for the one which was described in the evidence and consequently have taken the umbrella away from the complainant after the latter had struck him slightly. What is to be regretted is that instead of Mr. Thomas taking action himself in the case he only told the police sepoy to remove the complainant from the premises, where, without doubt, he had been guilty of two offences. He had certainly been guilty of criminal trespass, for he had no right to remain in the verandah and annoy the defendant. The complainant was also guilty of disorderly behaviour in a public place ; and under those circumstances Mr. Thomas would have been justified in sending for a policeman to have him removed. I therefore acquit the accused, and request that the cross-summons may be withdrawn.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

ON the 8th of October last, Mr. D. D. Davur appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with Mr. Eduljee Shapurjee Laher, the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. D. D. Ollia and Co., merchants and commission agents, and made an application for the issue of warrants on a charge of cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 17,000, against Pandit Shukernath Bashmernath Chutterbhooj alias Tribhovundas Bunsidhur Purbhooram, and Rustomjee alias Luljee.

The complainant in his information stated that he had resided for about 25 years at Hongkong, and had arrived in Bombay two years ago, for the purpose of influencing business on behalf of his firm. About the 20th August, 1889, a man, who gave the name of Chutterbhooj, represented to the complainant that he was a broker and knew of a rich firm of Baboos who were desirous of entering into business transactions with the firm in China, and afterwards took Mr. Eduljee to a house in Ramwady, where he introduced him to the first accused, who said he was the moonim of the firm. The complainant further stated that he had two interviews with the pundit ; at the second of which he was introduced to the third accused, who said he was the head moonim. A Parsee, named Rustomjee, who was also present at the time, was represented to be a broker, and assured the complainant of the respectability of the Baboo firm. The whole of the four accused, in the course of the interview, represented to Mr. Eduljee that they had between 70 and 80 chests of opium, which they were desirous of consigning to his firm in China, but as they were short of the sum of Rs. 17,000, they asked for this amount to clear the chests through the Custom House ; and upon his handing over the amount to them for that purpose, promised to deliver over to him the shipping documents. Mr. Eduljee said that on these representations he handed over to the pundit Rs. 17,000 on the 31st August, but on subsequently calling for the promised documents, he was put off with excuses, and afterwards discovered that the men had absconded from Bombay. During October he met the third accused in this city, when he denied all knowledge of the transaction, and afterwards attempted to run away but he was taken by the complainant to the Girgaum police station, where the officer in charge referred Mr. Eduljee to a magistrate, who granted the application. The accused Tribhovandas Bunsidhur Purbhooram surrendered himself to justice, and was released on bail in a sum of Rs. 5,000 and one surety in the same amount.

THE ACCIDENT TO A PASSENGER TRAIN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the Third Acting Presidency Magistrate, John Alexius, a signaller at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus, was re-arraigned on the charge of committing a rash and negligent act in lowering the signal to an incoming train, on the morning of the 3rd of May, while an empty passenger train fouled the main line.

Inspector Jefferies of the G. I. P. Railway prosecuted on behalf of the police, and Mr. DeSouza defended the prisoner. Mr. Keily watched the proceedings for the company.

Mr. Vasey, the permanent-way inspector, was recalled and re-affirmed.

Cross-examined by Inspector Jefferies, Mr. Vaisey said:—I heard an engine's danger-whistle, and about the same time I held up my arms. I believe it was given by Driver Jones of the empty train. I cannot say that that was the only whistle I heard. But I will not say that I heard Driver Murch blow a whistle. From the time the empty train was stopped by me up to the time I hold up my hands to caution the in-coming train, I do not remember whether I observed the home signal. When I held up my hands and saw the signal at danger, the train had passed about twenty yards inside the home signal.

Mr. DeSouza: Did you see Baba Mia, whose duty it is to observe the signals?—No. I also did not see him on Sunday. When I asked him on Monday, he told me about it.

The next witness, Shaik Baba Mia Shaik Ahmed, said: There are two signals for passenger trains, and three signals for goods trains. There is a semaphore, on which there are two arms. Coming from Byculla the arms on the right side are for the passenger trains. The left side is for goods trains. After leaving Musjid Station there is one signal at Carnac Bridge. I did not tell Mr. Vasey that I saw the distant-signal at danger. I did not tell anybody else connected with the railway about seeming the distant-signal at danger.

Inspector Jefferies: Then how is it that you are here as a witness?—I was examined at the railway enquiry, and there I mentioned what I knew. When I went to Bori Bunder after the accident, I went to the passenger cabin, where I mentioned that I saw the signal-danger, to one Purdessee Bap Sing. I asked him the reason why the train was allowed to pass with the signal at danger.

Inspector Jefferies: If you are under the orders of Mr. Vaisey, how is that you went and told what you saw to people in the cabin?—Because Mr. Vaisey was engaged at the scene of accident.

Mr. De Souza: When you were examined at the departmental enquiry, did you make the same statement then as now?—Yes. I calculated my time at a guess.

Govind Gangjee, on cross-examination, said: My men were not in any way responsible for the signals on the up line. From the time the shunting train was stopped by my men up to the moment that Mr. Vaisey held up his hands, I did not look at the up home signal. I heard a whistle from the engine of the shunting train. It was not the danger whistle. This was immediately after Mr. Vaisey raised his hands. I did not hear any other whistle. When I looked up at the home signal and saw it was at danger, the incoming train was abreast of the signal.

Mr. De Souza: Do you know when the train was being shunted?—Yes. But I did not notice the signal until Mr. Vaisey shouted out.

Rustomjee Eduljee, sworn, said: I am a carriage-examiner on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. I remember an accident taking place in the Victoria Terminus yard, on the morning of the 3rd of May at about 10 a.m. I was working at the sick siding at the Carnac Bunder. I could see the signal very clearly from the place where I was working. The position of the arm of the signal protecting the up line was at right angles or danger.

Mr. De Souza: Where was the train when you first observed the signal at danger?—It was coming from beneath the bridge. It was about 10 o'clock.

Cross-examined by Inspector Jefferies: The signal which I saw at the Carnac Bridge is distant from it about 150 feet. I don't know how many signals there are between the Musjid station and the Carnac Bridge. I did not mention the fact that I saw the signal at danger to any one.

The case was adjourned to the afternoon of the 3rd of July.

MARRIAGE OF MR. C. R. C. KIERNANDER.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 18th instant, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, writes a correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, the marriage took place of Mr. Charles Robert Campbell Kiernander, Deputy Comptroller General, Finance Department, of Calcutta, to Miss Theresa Bevan, third daughter of the late Mr. W. G. Bevan, Executive Engineer, D. P. W., and of Mrs. Bevan, of Hampton Cottage, Coonoor. Some time before 3 o'clock the pretty little church, which was tastefully decorated by the young lady friends of the bride, began to fill with wedding guests and others who came to look on at the gay and festive scene. By 3 o'clock the church was nearly full, when the fair bridesmaids arrived. These were Miss Lucy Bevan and her cousin Miss O'Shaughnessy, Miss Katie Bevan, and Miss Nessie Groves, and were most becomingly dressed in white embroidered muslin dresses with should-erknots and long loops of white watered ribbon, Leghorn hats trimmed with white-watered ribbon and sprays of crimson, pale pink, and pale yellow roses, tan shoes and gloves. They held bouquets of roses tied with white ribbon. The bridegroom and his best man, Mr. Gage, had arrived some time before. Mrs. and Miss Bevan, the mother and elder sister of the bride, then arrived, the former in a handsome black silk and lace dress with a grey bonnet, the latter in a reseda cachemire dress trimmed with passementerie and bonnet to match; they both carried very pretty bouquets. At a quarter-past 3 o'clock the bride arrived, accompanied by her uncle, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who gave her away. She was handsomely dressed in white watered sik and lace with sprays of orange blossom, myrtle lilies of the valley, long tulle veil and wreath; and she carried a lovely bouquet of white rosebuds jessamine and ferns. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests adjourned to Mrs. Bevan's house. The Rev. Mr. Gittens proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in a very good speech. The happy pair afterwards departed for Kotagherry, amidst showers of rice and flowers, and with the good wishes of all present. The bride's travelling dress was a dark grey check cloth costume relieved with salmon trimmings and hat to match.

IMPROVEMENTS AT QUETTA.

The Quetta water-works are rapidly approaching completion as far as the cantonment supply is concerned. Castiron stand-posts have been received from England, and are shortly to be placed in convenient positions along the roads to enable the residents to obtain water by simply turning a stop-cock attached to the stand-post. The advantages likely to accrue to a place like Quetta, where at present only two wells exist for the general supply of water to all the residents, are incalculable, and we confidently expect to see a marked diminution in the amount of fever at that station, as was the case with Peshawar when a good water-supply was provided there. Another public work is making good progress in Quetta, *viz.*, the new church, which is now beginning to take definite shape. A large number of stone-masons obtained from Karachi are constantly at work, preparing the oblong blocks of stone with which the pillars, &c., are to be built, the main portion of the building being of course of kiln-baked bricks. The stone is obtained from some stone quarries that exist at the foot of the range of hills to the south-east of Quetta and about five miles from the building site.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

I mentioned lately, in speaking of M. Bunau Varilla's Channel passage scheme, writes a home correspondent, that he was the author of a plan for a Paris metropolitan railway which M. Eiffel had taken up, and for which this famous engineer was likely to obtain a contract. The Chambers will be asked by M. Yves Guyot to ratify it. M. Eiffel will neither ask for a state subvention nor a guarantee. The railroad will be partly elevated and partly under ground. The money will be subscribed by the four great railway companies—viz., the Northern, the Eastern, the Paris-Lyons, and the Orleans. The course this line is to take was decided long ago. The main line will run from Puteaux to the Paris and Lyons Terminus, by Neuilly, the Arc de Triomphe, the Madeleine, the Opera, and the Place du Chateau d'Eau. A branch line will go from the Opera by the Rue de Rivoli, to the Paris-Lyons and Orleans Terminus. Two other branches will go respectively to the Northern Railway and the central markets. The left side of the Seine will reap no benefit from the new line, and the north-west of the city will also be out of easy communication with it.

THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE.

The observations of the eclipse at Bhagalpur seem to have been very successful. A correspondent writes to the Lahore paper:—

"The spot chosen was the Cleveland House, which is raised on a hill and commands an extensive open view of the surrounding country. The three reverend fathers nominated by the authorities of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, to take the observations, arrived at Bhagalpur on the morning of the 16th, and immediately proceeded to arrange the instruments necessary to take the different observations. The 16th was rather cloudy, and great fear was entertained lest the following day should prove as ill-suited to observations as that day.

"The sun on the 17th broke out fair and promising, soon, however, to be obscured by fleeting clouds, which almost entirely obscured the horizon. At 2 p.m. the clouds still screened the sun, and much anxiety was felt by the observers. The instruments, however, were carefully arranged and looked into. At about 2-30 p.m. the sky was almost cloudless.

"The Rev. Fr. de Peneranda had the telescope ready and the first contact was successfully observed by that learned astronomer. The photographic apparatus could not have been in better hands, and the photos taken there is every reason to believe will prove very satisfactory. Rev. Fr. De Clippeleir assisted Fr. De Campignelles in the taking of the photos. Before the annularity, photos were taken at ten minutes' interval, but during the annularity over fifty photos were taken. Considering the short time the sun and the moon remained in that position, the number of photos taken was extraordinary. The thermometer, too, was well attended to and the difference of temperature during the different phases, carefully noted at short intervals. The fall of temperature was from 106° to 92°. Shortly after the eclipse the temperature rose to 96° and then fell to 91°. Just before the last contact a cloud hid the sun for a moment. Another cloud, however, enveloped it soon after it had been released by the first, and succeeded in disturbing a good view of the final contact. The Rev. Fr. de Peneranda was, however, satisfied with the result, and would have been perfectly so, had the cloud travelled a few seconds slower. Everything came to a close shortly after 6-43 p.m. It is not creditable to Bhagalpur that no correct Madras time could be got in the station: it is never known here."

DANCING.

Writing on this subject, a contributor to the *National Review*, says:—The minuet was bred and nurtured among the old chateaux of Poitou. Its courtly movements and slow, deliberate pace speak conclusively of the antique gallantry which was ready at every step with a bow, and of the long, sweeping trains of the ladies, which forbade their fair wearers to indulge in any hastier motion. A certain variety of the minuet, named the pavana, brings this latter reason into excellent relief. The treatment of the train which retarded the pace of the minuet, passed in the pavana into a special feature of the dance, and, indeed, was the origin of the singular name. "Pavana" means "the peacock dance." At certain places in the measure the gentlemen retreated to a considerable distance from their partners, leaving them in unimpeded possession of a great space around them. The ladies thereupon, having possession of the floor, swept their trains with certain mystic gyrations known only to themselves, and eventually sank into the pose of a studied and prolonged curtsey, the train assuming, during this statuesque moment of repose, the exact appearance of a peacock's tail. The gavotte and the *bourree* can be variously assigned to Spain and France for their origin; but the jig—homely appellation!—can be clearly traced to a most respectable antiquity. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the name was variously written gigue, giga, and geig, and signified simply "the fiddle dance," from the German *geige*, "a violin." We hear of these gigues, or "fiddle dances," as early as the days of the wandering minstrels, the peculiarity of them being an entire licence of step, so that the most untalented performer could join in. They became fashionable among the upper classes at the Watteau *fetes* of Louis XV.'s time, but were naturally danced with considerably more elegance than their primitive form required. They still retained, however, their miscellaneous character, and far from any symmetry of motion being demanded, the gigue was not correctly executed unless several varieties of step were represented among the dancers. It was, in fact, "a medley."

We can scarcely over-estimate the influence of Lully, the *chef d'orchestre* of Louis XIV., on the art of dancing. His band, which was known as "the twenty-four violins," were required to furnish all the music for the *fetes* and balls of the brilliant Court to which they were attached. The gavotte and bourrée have been ascribed to him, but probably without reason. The cotillon, however, has a more legitimate claim to such a paternity, and most likely was at least perfected in the brilliant ball-rooms of Versailles. Despite these thousand-and-one varieties of the dance, the genuine "round dance," to use the term at last in its modern signification, had no existence till some fifty or sixty years ago. Why this omission could have subsisted so long seems hard to see; unless it were that the giddiness resulting from the first experiments in the style deterred mankind from venturing further. The "round dance" of the Greeks and of the Middle Ages was simply a ring dance, and not by any means an approach to the round dance of to-day. The dancing dervishes of Turkey, however, and likewise the frenzied performers in the Italian tarantella must be credited with discovering a great secret of art long ere sixty years ago, and practising it to the amazement of all beholders, who thought them mad or struck by divine vengeance. First essays in round dancing, accompanied as they are by overpowering giddiness, often lead the novice to the wild determination of spinning on and on until exhausted nature can do no more. The dancing dervishes are certainly affected with this fury. Once they begin to turn, their rotation increases with ever-advancing celerity, until at last they "sleep" like a top, though still spinning round. The Italian tarantella was said to have come into existence from the effects of the bite of a poisonous spider (whence it derives its name); the result of which was to cause the venom-stricken patient to turn round and round in agony and frenzy. All dancers of the tarantella were vulgarly supposed to have been bitten by this spider, and all pursued the same principle of gyration in common with the dancing dervishes, namely, to spin round and round until they sank exhausted to the earth.

Such were the abortive and unconscious attempts which mankind made at the polka. When that dance first appeared fully fledged on the scene—it sprang on Europe like Minerva from the head of Jove, perfect and fully formed—the tendency of "round dancing" to go on when once begun and never stop, was made apparent in its history. It was danced in a Vienna ball-room by way of experiment, and in three months had made the tour of Europe. In London, Paris, Madrid, and Rome, everybody danced the polka. It is said that in these early days of the craze, the gravest personages were seen footing the dizzy dance, even judges and bishops not disdaining to test their powers therein, on the same principle that they might submit themselves to the experiment of "thought-reading" nowadays, or other similar craze. What was the home of the polka? Where had been its nursery before it made that sudden and sensational appearance in a Vienna ball-room sixty years ago? Some would derive it from the peasantry of Bohemia; but surely the name "polka," which is simply "polacca," points to Poland as the land of origin. Like many other things in the world, its origin is hidden in night. Nature is reluctant to reveal beginnings. The polka seems to us a very slow dance. Our ancestors thought it fast enough—but this was before mankind had become accustomed to "round" dancing. The waltz, which was later in appearing, and was doubtless at its commencement an imitation of the polka, was danced exceedingly slowly in early life. Its original name was "Landler," and it hails from the country districts of Austria. The "Landler" went gravely and deliberately round. To its slow motion the speed of the polka seemed fury. The elder Strauss must be accredited with the acceleration of the waltz to its present speed. Finding the effect of his music gain greatly from increased pace, he forced the time and made the dancers follow him. The original step of the waltz was the simple *chasse*, which, as is obvious, is identical with the step of the polka, except that the feet are brought more closely and more suddenly together. This was the *Valse a deux temps*. Improvement in waltz melodies which mark the time far more rhythmically and forcibly than in the early times they did, brought the *Valse a trois temps* into being, wherein the steps are accommodated with greater precision to the beats of the music. The waxed floors of modern ball-rooms have produced within the memory of the youngest among us the glide waltz and the rockaway waltz, in both of which the feet slip or slide over the floor in a manner amazing to behold. Perhaps the contemporaneous introduction of roller-skating had something to do with this innovation, since the motion of the feet in both is the same. What destinies await the waltz in future time is impossible at present to divine. One thing, however, seems certain:—so popular and universally known is this dance, compared to the dissemination of any other specific piece of human knowledge, that amid a distant posterity, when all our achievements have faded from human memory, we shall still be known as the generation "in whose time the waltz was danced."

THE COMING CENSUS IN ENGLAND.

A Departmental Committee, arranged by the Local Government Board, has been receiving evidence and preparing a report for the purpose of advising the Government as to the best mode of carrying out the next decennial census. The chairman of the committee is Mr. Leonard Courtney; and the Registrar-General, Sir Brydges P. Henniker, is one of the members. A writer in the *Standard*, after pointing out that a religious census is taken in Ireland, and referring to the imperfect religious census taken in England in 1851, observes that if the religious census can be carried no further than it was in 1851 it had better be omitted entirely. Parliament must pass the required Census Act in the present session, authorizing the necessary arrangements for the enumeration in the Spring of 1891. The day for taking the census has varied from time to time, ranging between the 10th of March and the 7th of June. But on recent occasions an early date in April has been selected. The theoretical moment of the census is, in reality, not in the daytime but at midnight.

A CENSUS "SUBVERSIVE TO ENGLISH LIBERTY."

With respect to Great Britain, the passing of the Population Bill in 1800 was the first provision for a statutory census. The original proposal for such a measure dates from a period some fifty years earlier, when a Bill "for taking and registering an annual account of the total number of the people" was brought in by Mr. Thomas Potter, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a barrister of the Middle Temple, and member for St. Germans. The project was violently opposed; Mr. Thornton, member for the city of York, declaring in the House that until then he "did not believe there was any set of men, or indeed any individual of the human species, so presumptuous and so abandoned as to make such a proposal." This gentleman declared his conviction that the project was "totally subversive of the last remains of English liberty." "Moreover," he added, "an annual register of our people will acquaint our enemies abroad with our weakness." This denunciator of the census was not alone in his antagonism to the scheme. The feeling was widespread. There was a fear that the proposed census would prove the precursor of fresh taxes and would prepare the way for a conscription.

THE INCREASE IN THE POPULATION.

By the returns of baptisms and burials, reaching back in the case of many parishes to the year 1571, estimates of the population have been framed which show marvellous results when compared with recent statistics. It seems almost incredible that the population of England and Wales in 1651 was actually less than the present population of what is called "Greater London," a designation which includes "Inner London" and the "Outer Ring." Yet a good authority tells us that the figures may be relied upon as sufficiently correct. It thus appears that the population of England and Wales underwent an increase of less than a million in the hundred years which ended with 1751; whereas in the next century the increase was nearly twelve millions. Between 1851 and 1881 there was an increase exceeding eight millions, bringing up the total for England and Wales to twenty-six millions. This point being reached, it was calculated that the population in 1891 would prove to be about 29,843,898. According to the yearly estimates since 1881, there is every prospect that this forecast will be found to approximate very closely to the truth. A feature of great importance in regard to 1871 was, that it afforded the first instance in which a census was taken of the entire population of the British Empire the total at that date being found to be nearly 235,000,000. The undertaking was described as "the vastest census that had ever been taken in one empire." At the last census the number had risen to more than 254,000,000, the increase in the United Kingdom being 3,400,000.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

"The most laborious, the most costly, and after all, perhaps, the least satisfactory part of the census," is officially declared, in regard to England and Wales, to be that which is concerned with the occupations of the people. One of the difficulties consists in the enormous number of distinct manufactures and industries. Early in the history of the census it was found necessary to have a special dictionary for the nomenclature of occupations. About 7,000 names sufficed until 1881, when the list became enlarged so as to include nearly 12,000 appellations, grouped under 400 heading. Some of the terms were of a most inexplicable character. What was to be understood by an "iron bolster maker," a "blabber," a "doctor maker," a "duler," a "barker," an "all-rounder," a "horse marine," a "bull dog burner," or an "oliver man"? The various meanings of the same term also created embarrassment. "Bank manager" ordinarily means the manager of a money bank, but in mining districts it occasionally has a very different signification. "Drummer" may indicate a musician or a blacksmith's hammerman, and a "muffin maker" may be simply employed in the china manufacture. A "collar maker" may be a seemstress or a harness-maker, and an "engineer" may mean—as often occurs—either a maker or a driver of engines.

THE COST OF THE CENSUS.

The cost of the last census was £172,000 for a population of 26,000,000. But the cost is increasing on each occasion. For England and Wales the cost per 1,000 of the population was £4 15s. 5d. in 1861, rising to £5 5s. 7d. in 1871, and £6 12s. 6d. in 1881. In regard to the census of the United Kingdom, the English portion is the least expensive *pro rata*, Scotland and Ireland costing more per 1,000 of the population. The number of enumerators employed in the last English census was nearly 35,000, and some advance on this number will, of course, be necessary in 1891. Probably the number will not be far short of 40,000.

LORD SHERBROOKE'S BIOGRAPHY.

Lord Sherbrooke's biography has been written' Rather it should be said the life of Robert Lowe' thinks the *Daily News*, for since his acceptance of a peerage Lord Sherbrooke has practically withdrawn from public affairs, and it is probably with his career as a public man that the new book will principally deal. The publication of the work, which has been written by Mr. A. Patchett Martin, with the sanction of Lord Sherbrooke and his family, will recall the fact that as Mr. Lowe this statesman had two brilliant careers—one in the Colonies and one at home. He was "the barrister of supereminent ability and of brilliant oratorical powers" to whom Dr. Lang in his "History of New South Wales" referred when exalting the talent in the first Legislative Council of that colony under the Constitution of 1842. It does not need a long memory to recall the displays of these oratorical powers in the House of Commons, or those brilliant general election encounters with Mr. Disraeli, in the cause of which the latter was stung into his famous jibe at the professors, and the bitter rejoinder that Mr. Lowe had "offended the English nation who could have no sympathy for a man who was proud of having no heart." Mr. Lowe had the misfortune to take a wrong side in Reform debates, and to introduce an unpopular Budget, but he was a good fighting man, and probably enjoyed the controversies into which he was thrown in consequence. It is uncomplimentary to a man to present him with his epitaph in his lifetime, especially if it is an unkind one, but when Mr. Lowe saw the following epitaph he amused himself by turning it into Latin. The original was:

> Here lie the bones of Robert Lowe,
> Where he's gone to, I don't know;
> If to the realms of peace and love,
> Farewell to happiness above;
> If haply to some lower level
> We can't congratulate the Devil.

Mr. Lowe's own Latin version, said to have been an impromptu, ran thus:

> Continentur hac in fossa
> Humilis Roberti ossa.
> Si ad cœlum evolabit,
> Pax in cœlo non restabit;
> Sin in inferis jacebit
> Diabolum ejus poenitebit.

Upon these epitaphs scholarship played for many days when Mr. Lowe was Chancellor of the Exchequer. A Church dignitary tried to rival Mr. Lowe's own Latin translation. *The Guardian* had the lines done into Greek, and a Radical retorted with an epitaph on the original composer, ending thus—

> His abuse in his own sour throat is sticking,
> But our jolly friend Lowe is alive and kicking.

Though his biography is now written, may it be a long time before his epitaph is written in earnest.

From trustworthy sources the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* learns that at the sitting of the Wesleyan Committee of Inquiry respecting the Society's policy in India has been the most important so far held. A goodly number of witnesses have been summoned on both sides, including the Rev. T. Champness, the principal of the *Joyful News* Home, Rochdale, and some prominent Anglo-Indian laymen. There is now a pretty general impression that this vexed controversy is coming to an end. Although no report of the proceedings is as yet made public, the correspondent is in a position to state that immediately after the inquiry has closed the fullest information will be given to the Wesleyan Methodist people of the evidence brought forward.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES DISPUTE.

The Newfoundland papers are naturally full of the exciting events connected with the Fisheries dispute, which have occurred within the last few weeks in the neighbourhood of St. George's Bay. They afford full confirmation of the extraordinary story of the proceedings of the French gunboat. One of the papers gives the facts in the following words:—Dark as were the colours in which the picture of the French outrage in St. George's Bay was painted they were not half black enough faithfully to portray the actual scene.

LANDING OF FRENCH MARINES.

When a British gunboat calmly looked on while the French man-of-war forbade British subjects to fish in their own waters, we thought there could be no circumstance capable of adding further discredit to the reputation of the British navy. But we are mistaken; for this outrage upon Imperial and Colonial rights was aggravated in the highest degree by the circumstances of insolence and violence which attended its perpetration. The Pelican did not merely submit to the usurpation by the French of the title to sovereign dominion in our waters, but to a usurpation which succeeded, not through the employment of the arts of diplomacy or strategy but by terrors inspired by the threatening presence of an armed force. It is a fact that an armed body of French marines went in boats to a place in the Harbour of Sandy Point, where the nets of the Newfoundland fishermen were set, and there and then, under the very guns of the Pelican, ordered them to be taken out of the water. This was a forcible invasion by a foreign power of the maritime jurisdiction of Great Britain and Newfoundland, but yet was, as we know, acquiesced in by the commander of the British man-of-war.

A SECOND OUTRAGE.

But there was another outrage of an even more flagrant character to follow. Having usurped our maritime jurisdiction, the French next proceeded to assert on behalf of their nation territorial jurisdiction in Newfoundland, and again they enforced their unrighteous claim by force and arms. A French officer, fully armed, came ashore at Sandy Point and read to the assembled British citizens a notice commanding them to take up their nets. Even this last and more impudent outrage failed to stir the blood of the British naval officers to resistance. Each one of these acts of violence constitutes, as we believe, such contempt and invasion of British dominion over the soil or waters of Newfoundland as amounted to a declaration of war. Britian has absolute sovereignty in the Island of Newfoundland and the waters surrounding it, and the French have only the right to exercise certain fishing privileges in our waters, and to use the coast-line during a portion of the year for certain rigidly-defined purposes in connection with the fishery. France herself has never until this moment set up the smallest claim to any sovereignty within this colony. True, she claims exclusive rights of fishing in the waters washing a portion of our coast, but even if we conceded them, they would still be far from ever establishing any sovereign title to our soil or waters.

THE LOCAL VIEW OF THE AFFAIR.

The opinion of the colony is expressed in forcible language by the *St. John's Herald*, which says:—The news that a French man-of-war had under the very guns of a British frigate enforced an order forbidding British subjects to fish in their own waters was received here with astonishment and indignation. During Saturday night and Sunday our people refused to believe, notwithstanding the trustworthy source from which the information came, that a proceeding so insulting to the British flag was tamely acquiesced in by the commander of an English man-of-war. What made the circumstance even more incredible was that such an outrage should be offered and endured at a time when England and France had entered into an arrangement, which was professedly ratified with the object of buying present peace and facilitating the future settlement of existing difficulties; but the conviction soon forced itself upon the unwilling minds of our people. When once the fact of the outrage was realised no one expressed surprise at the determination of the people of St. George's Bay to renounce obedience to the local officials, and to pay no more duties until their wrongs are addressed. These men were exercising their undoubted right of fishery. There was not a French fisherman within 200 miles of them. Their sole means of livelihood depended upon fishing, which they were prohibited from prosecuting. Notwithstanding, the local officials decline to interfere for their protection, and the British man-of-war sanctions this by non-interference.

MR. STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

A Cairo correspondent of the *Times* has had some conversation with Captain Casati, the Italian explorer, with reference to the charges brought against Mr. Stanley in regard to his treatment of Emin Pasha. Captain Casati knows well Emin, Stanley, and Parke, having been their companion for a long time. The correspondent first asked the captain whether the news concerning his German engagement was true or not. He answered, "There is not an atom of truth in it; I do not understand how they dared invent such a lie." To the question whether Wissmann had not offered him German Service, he replied:—"Yes, he did; but I refused plainly. I shall see whether my own Government will give me some mission—if not, it will be still time to accept Wissmann's offer." Questioned about the difference that seemed to exist between Emin and Stanley according to the German papers, Captain Casati said he did not know of any real difference between them. The Germans, he said, could not be serious when they asserted that Stanley slandered Emin in order to increase his own glory. Stanley did not need it; his name was already a glorious one before he undertook Emin's rescue. Captain Casati was quite sure that Stanley only told the truth, and Emin himself would hardly be able to contradict him seriously. Dr. Parke was right in his prediction about the weakness of Emin's eyes. Dr. Parke took as much care of Emin, after his unlucky accident at Bagamoyo, as if the Pasha was his own brother. Captain Casati added that when he left Emin he saw with his own eyes incipient cataract, which must end in complete blindness in a comparatively short time. Comparing Emin's character with Stanley's, Captain Casati said:—"Stanley is the most perfect type of explorer. Men like him are very great exceptions. A century has scarcely one such specimen. Emin is a scholar, only by accident a soldier; he is rather a dreamer than a practical man; his highest interests are his collections. Where Stanley commands and is obeyed immediately, Emin tries to persuade and does not always succeed. For Stanley the word 'hesitation' does not exist; his never failing insight finds always the fit time and means, as if by instinct. Emin's heart is too soft; he is loved by all his subjects; but in the interior of Africa soft hearts are not by any means the most practical ones; experience has shown it!" Captain Casati says he was quite bewildered when he heard that Emin was forsaking the Egyptian service. He could not understand Emin's action in the matter, and looked in vain for a logical explanation.

UNEQUAL EYES.

A correspondent in the *Field*, under the heading "Accuracy in Golf Play," calls attention to the fact that many persons have unequal sight in the two eyes, and suggests that this may be one of the chief causes of differences in the accuracy with which various players "drive" the ball. It is easy, however, to attach too much importance to this. In the first place, such an inequality as to prevent binocular vision is not nearly so common as is often supposed; and, in the second place, it is doubtful whether when it exists, it has any appreciable effect upon the play. The writer instances the case of shooting in support of his contention, and says that men whose left eye is the stronger can never learn to shoot accurately from the right shoulder. We assume that he is speaking only of target shooting. In this it is necessary that the eye which "aims" should be in the line of the "sights" on the rifle, and also should be able to see the point aimed at. In shooting from the right shoulder, the right eye alone can be in this position. If the sight of this eye is not good enough to see the target, it may still indicate the proper elevation by means of the "sights," while the point in the horizontal plane to be aimed at is found by the other eye: most people, however, who have their right eye very inferior to their left, would "suppress" the images formed on its retina, and with such, aiming from the right shoulder would be impossible. In golf there is nothing analogous to true aiming. If we analyse the action of "driving," it would seem that the player first fixes on the point towards which he intends to drive his ball, and adapts his position to this, he then fixes his gaze on the point on his ball which he intends to strike, and keeps it thus fixed while he swings his body round to get the necessary impetus for the stroke. Evidently here an active association of hand and eye is needed, such as only comes by practice, but it may be doubted whether the regular position gives any real advantage to one eye over the other. In any case the advice to the player to keep his best eye on the ball is entirely superfluous, for if he has binocular vision he had better use both eyes, and if he has not, he will instinctively use the better eye, even when both are open.

THE RED SEA SLAVE TRADE.

In a few weeks, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the results of the deliberations of the Conference now sitting at Brussels on the best means of suppressing the slave trade will be published to the world, and the following remarks (written by one who knows the subject well) on a branch of the trade of which little seems to be known to the general public will therefore not be out of place at the present moment.

The object of the Red Sea slave trade is to supply children of both sexes for the Mahommedan harems in Turkey, Arabia, and Persia. These children have quite as much to suffer in the slave-raid and the march to the coast as the able-bodied negroes further south, and the misery of their lives when they have been sold in the market is too horrible to contemplate. The run across the Red Sea is a mere detail in their wretched histories, and there can be no question that those who are rescued from their horrible fate benefit by so being. They are young enough to be educated and trained for the work that is most suited for them, and they are protected from the miseries for which they were intended. The trade is by no means an insignificant one, the inquiries of our official residents in Aden showing that from 2,000 to 5,000 children are made slaves for this purpose every year. And yet our efforts to cope with it are confined to keeping one small vessel at Aden, whose captain can only detach his boats for the purpose, the ship itself being detained at Aden in case of any trouble arising among our possessions on the Somali coast.

The boats are utterly inadequate for the work, consisting of a small steam cutter (intended for nothing but work in harbours where a heavy sea is seldom met with and where she can always return to the ship for coal and water or for repairs to her engines) and to rowing boats which neither under oars, sail, nor both can hold their own with the native vessels. The slave dealers know perfectly well that they have very little to fear from these boats, and their trade is carried on with almost perfect impunity. Occasionally, through the accident of a calm or very light wind, a dhow is caught, but it is very seldom, and I may safely say that for every cargo that is intercepted, ninety-nine reach their destination in safety.

For the last twenty years at least, every captain who has been stationed at Aden as senior naval officer has recommended that boats should be sent out specially fitted for the work of intercepting these slave-dhows. With the means now at their disposal it is impossible to do more than an imperceptible amount of good for the slaves, and under these circumstances it is generally decided to leave the work alone altogether. The present boats are so small that the men employed in them have to be crowded together to such an extent that their lives are a burden to them: they cannot sleep except huddled up on their thwarts, they are wet through all day and all night, and the percentage who are invalided is naturally very large; in fact, the men themselves say that we lose at least two white seamen for every slave we rescue. Most captains, therefore, keep their boats on board and content themselves with an occasional run up the Red Sea when the ship can be spared from Aden; and this is seldom any good as the ship's mastheads betray her before she can see the dhows, and the latter can almost always avoid her.

All the markets for this traffic are held on the west coast of Arabia, which is of far too great an extent to be blockaded by the boats of one small gun-vessel. But it could easily be done if a sufficient number of boats of a proper type were supplied, and the large steam-launches known in the navy as "picket-boats" are perfectly adapted for the purpose. With half a dozen of these boats stationed at Perim, the coast could be most efficiently blockaded from that island to Hodeidah, where the Italians could join us from Massowah and carry on the blockade to the northward until again met by our boats working from Suakin.

Considerable sums are granted as prize money to vessels whose boats capture slave-dhows, but the share that comes to the men who have actually done the work is very small, as it has to be divided among all the officers and men who belong to the ship. The amount given is £5 a head for every slave released, or £4 10s. a ton for the dhow captured, if the captain elects to claim on tonnage, as is often the case when a large dhow is taken with only a few slaves on board.

In the case of a small dhow with 30 slaves captured by the boats of a ship with 100 officers and men, the total amount of prize-money granted is £150; of this the admiral of the station (whether serving in the ship or not) gets one-thirtieth, and the captain one-tenth of the remainder, leaving £130 10s. to be divided among the remaining 99 men and officers, who are arranged in 11 classes, receiving from 45 to 1 share each. In a vessel of the size referred to the total number of shares is 545, which gives each share a value of a fraction over 4s. 10d. I have taken the case of an exceptionally small ship, and it is obvious that the larger the ship the smaller the value of the shares. An ordinary seaman takes two shares, and this is his sole reward for months of discomfort and danger such as can only be realized by those who have undergone them. In the case of the picket-boats, they should be entirely independent of a mother-ship. All stores could be kept at Perim, and the crews could be relieved by men sent out in some of the many steamers which always touch there instead of Aden on their passage east.

REVOCATION OF WILLS BY CUTTING OR ERASURE.

A belief that a parent could not wholly disinherit his children led to the trite phrase "to cut him off with a shilling." "In the Goods of Dinah Leach" the testatrix said that she had "cut G. out of her will." This was no figurative phrase, implying simply that she had revoked a legacy previously given by her will to G., as she literally cut the name of G., whom she had appointed as an executor, out of the will with a pair of scissors. The testatrix, it seems, was G.'s mother-in-law, and some disagreement had taken place between G. and his wife. Mr. Justice Butt held that there had been only a partial revocation, and that the will was entitled to probate in the form in which it was found at the testatrix's death. It would have been better for G. if his name had never been in the will at all, as, though notice had been given to him by direction of the judge, he was not allowed his costs on the application for probate. "In the Goods of Maley" the facts were similar. A testator appointed C. and M. trustees and executors of his will, and gave a legacy to C. if he should act as trustee. The testator and C. quarrelled, and legal proceedings took place between them. The former told a friend that he had cut "that rascal C." out of his will with a pair of scissors, and on his death it was discovered that the portion relating to the appointment of executors and the legacy to C. had been cut off, the cut-off piece being found in the bag, containing the will. The president expressed his opinion that by cutting out this part of the will the testator had revoked the legacy to C. and the appointment of executors. "In the Goods of Henrietta Morton," the testatrix erased apparently with a penknife, the signatures of herself and the attesting witnesses. Mr. Justice Butt said: "I have no doubt about this case. When a person sets to work to scratch out he actually cuts away the paper. What this testatrix did may be regarded as a lateral cutting cut. The paper is not pierced, but the signatures are scratched away. I think the will has been revoked." On the other hand a subsequent erasure of their own initials by the witnesses to the will of a dying man was held by the president to be no revocation. "In the Goods of Gosling" the testator obliterated the whole of a codicil, including his own signature, and the subscriptions of the attesting witnesses, by means of thick black ink marks, and wrote at the bottom of it, signed by himself and two witnesses, the words, "We are witnesses to the erasure of the above." "In Bell v. Fothergill," where the testator appears to have repented of his revocation of the will, and to have gummed on the signature which he had previously cut off, it was held that the will had been revoked by the cutting, and that the subsequent gumming on was not sufficient to revive it.—*Law Times.*

There has just appeared in Germany a pamphlet by Herr Richter, the spokesman of the Progressist Party, wherein it is shown that in 1900 the imperial army will number 1,032,000 on the peace footing, and on the war footing 6,566,000 men. The present figure is 3,360,000 men of all arms. The war Budget will then be 970,000,000 marks.

Notwithstanding statements to the contrary the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* is assured that a certain company of speculators are busily engaged in completing arrangements for a cotton corner in July. It is satisfactory to learn that there is every probability that they will meet with disaster, and be involved in losses almost as extensive as those following the collapse of the last ring. Official returns for the month show that the spinners have prepared for a contingency, and the number covered with raw material is about 50 per cent. in excess of that of last year. Added to this many cotton manufacturers are in order to the end of July and August, and some beyond that date, and spinners are well employed. There is indeed every prospect of the specuators experiencing a severe defeat.

THE COCKNEY LANGUAGE.

The speech of Londoners, who are Londoners and nothing else, whose bones, which will never be old, were made in London, observes a writer in the *Saturday Review*, has attracted the notice of a philologist. Perhaps we should rather call the author of "Thenks Awf'lly" (Field & Tuer) a phonologist, for it is pronunciation, not words and idioms, that he studies. He is not himself a purist, though perhaps he is one of Mr. Henry James's young peers; for he says about his sketches that he "has often wished the beastly things at the bottom of the sea." They are what he calls them; for they are hideous illustrations of stupidity, cruelty, narrowness, and other vices which come naturally to idlers in an ugly and endless town. The typical Cockney of the sketches is a cowardly and brutal young ruffian, by no means always of the poorest class. Of youth he has nothing but the callousness and the love of fun, and his fun invariably takes the shape of hurting some inoffensive beast or person. His idea of sport in literature is an account of a rough-and-tumble prize fight; his diversion in practice is pushing people about in the street. Youth must have some indulgence of the hunting instinct, and this young man like many others of better education, hunts cats. What else can he pursue in London? How he lives is a mystery, though the mystery is partly explained by one of the characters. He does not beg, for he has neither the right physiognomy nor the professional appeal. He rather despises beggars, though their business is good, because they have neither the energy to work, the pluck to steal, nor the ingenuity to devide "sells" and swindles. Of these swindles the author describes one, in which he gives himself a ridiculous part. He meets a midshipman in the Metropolitan Railway. The midshipman has been on an old Dibdinian spree, and talks like this:—"I'd a levlay watch the ether dy, a present from the guvner sawlid gowled chronometer, with abou'arf a dezzen little fices which towled joo all sorts er things," and so forth. Surely no sane person could believe in a midshipman whose speech so readily betrayed him; but the author believes, buys his pawn-tickets, and of course, is swindled. The watch is of pinchbeck, the rings are paste. A citizen who can credit a naval officer of this description is born to be a victim. Another "lay" is to pretend gratitude for a loan to yourself. As a poor newspaper boy, you deposit a cheap chair of Austrian make as a specimen of your own skill in carpentry, and you raise a large loan on the evidence of your industry and gratitude. A much more innocent, and even touching, artifice is to gather shells from the new gravel in Kensington Gardens, and present them to children accompanied by tender-hearted mothers. "Lor blesh you, there's undids o'wize uv earning a livin' in the streets." Here we find a trace of euphony. You say "o'" for "of" before a consonant, "uv" for "of" before a vowel, to avoid the elision.

Laziness, that great cause of phonetic decay, is the chief element in making the Cockney dialect. To drop "r's," and "h's," and "g's" at the end of the participle is not peculiar to one town, or one set of society. Alcibiades, as we know, was too languid to sound his "r's," and substitute "l's." The ancient "w" for "r" has gone out since the Crimean War; but the "g" is dropped in participles—as "shootin'," "rowin,'" and so on—by persons ambitious of fashion. The other Cockney peculiarity is said to be derived from the Essex dialect; it consists in a whine, and in substituting the sharpest possible vowel sound for the right one. They all use "ei" for the sharp "a"—as in "peiper." No newsboy, like the boy in Dickens, relieves the monotony of his labours by alternating Paper, pepper, piper, popper, and pupper. They invariably say "piper," but if you ask them for the "piper" by way of being intelligible, they do no understand. When you cross the Border from Berwick-on-Tweed as far as Perth, they do not say "news," but "nuse" paper. Cockneys make "month" into "menth," "lady" into "lydee," "once" into "wence" "oh" into "ow," where the whine of the dialect is very audible but we do not think that they turn "you" into "joo." The spelling of schoolchildren proves that they pronounce "nice" as "nicet." By attending to these simple principles, and by cutting all words, in every possible way, any-one may become an expert in the lingo of Cockneydom. Probably the whine and the vowels are really old, and part, as we have said, of a local dialect. They are extremely catching, in children who hear a good deal of the talk of the streets, and, with the instinct of childhood, imitate every trick that least deserves imitation.

A more interesting study than that of Cockney accent would be Cockney language. This our author has on second thoughts, declined to write about. Whence come the extraordinary slang terms which readers of some more or less sporting papers pick up? Why do we hear of "tarts" and of the "oof-bird," and all the rest of that dull and disreputable drivel? It seems to be born of mixed Semitic parentage in Houndsditch, and to well up in music-halls and minor theatres whence it reaches the restaurents in the Strand and invades the Universities and military messes. This *argot* can hardly be called popular, and is an alien to the artisan as to the wife of the rural dean. It is believed to be accepted as a symptom of humour and of worldly wisdom. The slang "is always changing, nad changing for the worse," says our author who gives none of it in his Cockney conversations. They are really hard reading in the original which is accompanied by a translation. The Cockney character, as here set forth, is decidedly decadent, and testifies to the closing of an age. People cannot live for ever on the pavement, with no views, except views of very ugly bricks, without becoming as degenerate in taste as in constitution. The nature of things is against it, and will somehow and some day end it, with the ending of that brief-lived world which steam-machinery and electricity have brought to be. The present and future of Cocaigne are gloomy subjects, and may be wished, with the author's "beastly things," at the bottom of the Red Sea. And, by the way, what a lively place the bottom of the Red Sea must be, and how mixed the spiritual company which has been laid there since Pharaoh's time!

DR. GRACE'S REVIEW OF CRICKET.

Appropriately on the first appearance of the Australian cricketers in London this season, Messrs. Macmillan published the *English Illustrated Magazine*, containing Dr. W. G. Grace's article, "Cricket: a Review of the Game, Past and Present, in Australia, Canada, the United States, India, and England." Dr. Grace sums up concerning Australia:—"Altogether six Australian teams have visited England, and eleven English teams gone out to Australia: and results show that England has still more than one eleven capable of defeating the combined strength of Australia. The teams which visited us in 1886 and 1888 did not materially add to the reputation of Australia, but it must be remembered that on both occasions several players who were chosen to represent Australia were unable to join the team owing to business and other engagements. When we make comparisons of play we have undoubted evidence that England has still a strong lead in batting, but that in bowling and fielding there is little to choose between the two countries. Murdoch, G. Giffen, McDonnell, the Bannermans, and Moses have been a tower of strength in batting, but one does not require to search far in England to find a large number of players who have performed as great things as they. Spofforth, Garrett, Palmer, Evans, Boyle, Turner, and Ferris are bowling names to compare with ours, but we have only to place opposite them the names of Alfred Shaw, Morley, Lohmann, Peate, Attewell, Briggs, and Barnes to make the scales hang evenly. In fielding there is little to choose between us, although I must in fairness say that at the present time the Australians can throw in better than we can." Coming to England, Dr. Grace says—"The game has a stronger hold in England to-day than at any time in its history. For one eleven that could draw a crowd in the past we can show half a dozen or more who can do so at the present time; and we have only to look at the averages of individual players with bat and ball to find that the deeds of twenty and thirty years ago have been surpassed. In batting the number of players, both amateur and professional, with an average of twenty runs and over is far ahead of the number in 1860 or 1870. Scoring an aggregate of 1,000 runs in first-class matches during the season was thought a remarkable feat twenty years ago; we do not think so much of it now. Nine players accomplished it in 1886, and though 1889 was one of the wettest seasons we have had for years, there were five players who exceeded that total. Scoring a hundred runs in one innings is another important feature of the play to-day. It was done by more than twenty players last year, and by some of them twice or thrice. And if we only remember how general is the improvement in bowling, the performance becomes even more remarkable. County cricket is a very fair test of a batsman's powers. Well, in first-class county cricket last year the century was scored forty times. That is surely evidence enough of the great strides we have made in batting. Take our bowling averages. Capturing a hundred wickets in first-class matches twenty or thirty years ago was another exceptional and remarkable feat. We are not surprised at it to-day. G. Lohmann captured over 200 in 1888, and repeated the performance in 1889, and six others had considerably over a hundred to their credit the same year."

SPORTING NOTES.

The Derby of 1890 will long be memorable by reason of the defeat of a candidate whose victory was in almost every quarter regarded as certain. In addition, the day will be remembered as one of the most disagreeable it is possible to conceive. The Derby before now has been run in a snowstorm, as on the memorable occasion when Hermit won the race; but the miserable experience of Wednesday could not be excelled. The company on Epsom Downs was nevertheless large; for whatever the weather may be, it is an article of faith with thousands of Englishmen from the Prince of Wales downwards, never to miss seeing the race. For the great event of the day, the 110th renewal of the Derby Stakes, there were only eight competitors, the smallness of the field being attributable to the fact that owners imagined it was of no use to send their colts to compete with Surefoot. Nine horses were indeed coloured on the card; but Polybius, who was never expected to run, was struck out early in the afternoon. We have to go back eighty-six years to find a parallel to the small field of this year.

The race was of a curious character. Surefoot—who on account of his nasty disposition, was not shown in the paddock, and did not take part in the parade—and his seven companions got away to an excellent start; but the pace at first was very moderate, as may be judged by the fact that up to Sherwood's Cottage, Kirkham, the Australian colt, held the lead. At the six-furlong post the Duke of Westminster's Orwell, a very goodlooking colt, was leading. Golden Gate and Sainfoin—whose appearance was greatly fancied—now came to the front; while Surefoot, who was ridden by Liddiard, was fifth or sixth. The favourite showed very bad temper, and his jockey had great difficulty in preventing him from injuring Rathbeal and Sainfoin. The race only began in earnest at the top of the hill. About this time Liddiard made a determined effort to force the pace; but either Surefoot could not, or more probably—for he is a bad tempered brute—would not exert himself, and he was never really dangerous. The race, however, afforded a close and exciting finish. The prominent running of Orwell astonished every one, and for a time it was thought he would carry off the race. He was, however, challenged and beaten by his stable-companion Sainfoin, who in turn was hard pressed by Le Nord. Fred Barrett, who was riding Le Nord, made most desperate efforts to overtake Sir James Miller's horse, but without success. Surefoot, too, began to put on speed; but it was now too late, and he could only finish a neck behind Orwell, who was third. Meantime, Sainfoin had passed the winning-post three-quarters of a length ahead of Le Nord, and the Derby of 1890 became a thing of the past. The value of the stakes was £5,500, the richest Derby on record being that run for in 1866, when the stakes were worth £7,350.

Oddfellow was backed at 100 to 1 for the Derby. It is stated that the colt is a few pounds better than Morion. Oddfellow, it will be remembered, was engaged in the Jubilee Stakes, and his party, it is said, were going for him for that race, but unfortunately the new rule as to registration of partnerships upset their calculations and the colt was disqualified. Had Oddfellow declined the Derby it was considered he is almost a certain of a place for the Grand Prize of Paris, and he was but only third.

There was an enormous crowd at Chantilly, and the money taken at the gates—123,000f.—is far in excess of what has ever been garnered in by the French Jockey Club, which makes up the added money in each race from the amount paid by the general public for admission to the course. The victory of Heaume was a very popular one, and would have been more so had not some doubt been raised in the minds of the public by the expected arrival of Le Nord. It is only fair to say that the son of Tristan was never put into the market, and that from first to last Count de Montgomery—whose connection with the stable is known to every one—declared that Heaume would carry the well-known blue and canary and win. It was noticed that Heaume, after the French Derby, walked off the course quite lame, but in the meantime Le Nord was on his way by special train and boat for the Epsom Derby.

The Old Course at Epsom, now seldom used, is two miles, of an irregular circular form, the first mile uphill. The Old Derby Course (last used in 1847) is about a mile and a half, and somewhat in the form of a horse-shoe; the first three-quarters of a mile may be considered as straight running, the bend in the course being very trifling, and the width very great; the next quarter of a mile is in a gradual turn, and the last half-mile straight. The first half-mile is on the ascent, the next third of a mile level, and the remainder is on the descent till within the distance, when the ground again rises. For the present Derby Course (first used in 1872) the horses start at the New High Level Startling Post, and run into the Old Derby Course at the mile post—this first half mile is also slightly on the ascent. The distance is one mile four furlongs and 29 yards. The New T. Y. C. is six furlongs, and runs into the Old Course above the roads at the Walton turn. The Egmont Course is five furlongs straight.

With one or two jockeys inclined to be troublesome, the start for the Epsom Plate was not up to Mr. Coventry's standard, and from other experiences of the afternoon there is little doubt that insubordination has cropped up once more. Mr. Coventry can find a quick remedy, as it is certain that the Stewards of the Jockey Club will support their new and popular official in his responsible and anxious duties to the fullest extent.

I have, says Pavo, the highest authority for stating that the letter to the *Sportsman* signed "C.D.M." is absolutely incorrect with regard to the facts, as no sheep or lambs belonging to the Jockey Club have ever been on the ground in question from time immemorial, owing to the Stewards having found it impossible to deal with the owner's two tenants, notwithstanding the very liberal terms they have offered for the absolute use and possession of the land alluded to.

Melody is an own sister to Border Minstrel, and the best looking of her sex that has been in public this season, with a back, loins, quarters, and middle-piece, that recalled Riviera to recollection, though she is not so loaded in her neck and shoulders, albeit she does not stand very true in front, owing to both fore legs being slightly twisted. Melody was originally called Canticle when purchased by Mr. Daniel Cooper at Newmarket last October, when sent up by Mr. C. J. Blake.

Of all the races in the year the Derby is the worst upon which to make a book. William Davis, the leviathan bookmaker, once said to a friend, "Do you see all that beautiful country? I could have bought that had I never made a book on the Derby."

Miss Lottie Dod, the lady lawn-tennis champion, advises ladies who would excel at lawn-tennis not to play too much, to carefully eschew garden-party tennis, and, like Mistress Sarah Bettle, to go in for "the rigor of the game." Endless practice, she asserts, resulting in "tennis elbow" and other unpleasant things, is one of the worst preparations for a match.

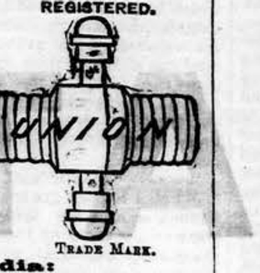
One of the pluckiest racehorse owners in Australia just now is Mr. Broadribb, the solid silver man from Broken Hill, who recently gave £4,600 for the gelding Titan, who has his two Derbies before him (Sydney and Melbourne), and his new and plucky owner will not be under much anxiety as to training, for Titan will likely be stabled with Carbine.

It appears that in addition to giving Tom Cannon a handsome present for his successful ride on L'Abbesse de Jouarre, Lord Randolph Churchill put Mornington Cannon on the "odds to a tenner," equal to £200, as consolation for having to "make room for his father."

The news that the French Government have suppressed the paris-mutuels does not come as a surprise, and in the opinion of members of the sporting clubs over in Paris the reform will be of real benefit, as it will put an end to illegal speculation, the law being that bets on the plan referred to should never be less than 5f., which is a figure scarcely at the command of the workman, who used to be tempted at every corner to waste his wages.

Oxeye, during the race for the Manchester Cup, was knocked on to Ringmaster, whereupon the Australian-bred horse seized Oxeye by the ear, and the two ran in this position for some distance before Ringmaster released Mr. Glover's horse, whose ear was badly torn.

Benzon, the "Jubilee Juggins," has, says a gossip, arrived in town with the honourable determination to face the bankruptcy proceedings that have been commenced against him, and anxious to pay whatever his estate may yield to his creditors.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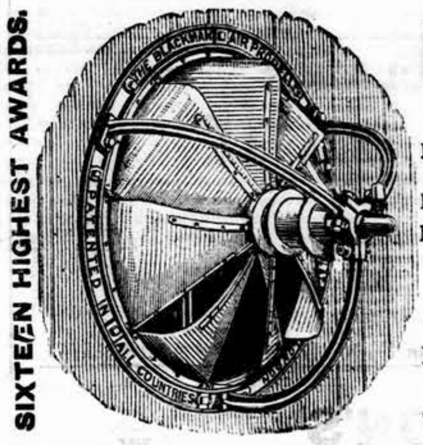
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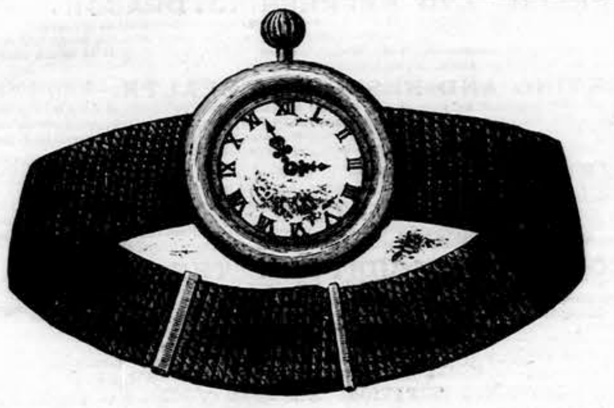

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

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W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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